

Also, a bill (H.R. 4204) granting a pension to George W. Wormington; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4205) granting a pension to Jesse E. Lampkin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4206) granting a pension to Edward A. Price; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4207) giving jurisdiction to the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of the Cherokee Fuel Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of West Virginia: A bill (H.R. 4208) for the relief of Benjamin Yarborough; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SNYDER: A bill (H.R. 4209) granting a pension to Malissa Hoover; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4210) granting a pension to Josephine Rutter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of South Carolina: A bill (H.R. 4211) granting a pension to Paul T. King; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TRAEGER: A bill (H.R. 4212) for the relief of Theodore H. Abel, Jr.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4213) for the relief of George McCourt; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: A bill (H.R. 4214) for the relief of Charles A. Hamilton; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

165. By Mr. CONNERY: Petition of the Revere City Council, protesting against the policy of Germany in establishing an anti-Jewish program; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

166. By Mr. FOSS: Resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, urging Congress to regulate the hours and wages of persons employed in manufacturing and industrial establishments; to the Committee on Labor.

167. By Mr. PATMAN: Petition of S. T. Snead, chairman citizenship and temperance committee, National City Christian Church, Washington, D.C., protesting against the passage of any bill to legalize beer or other beverages prohibited by the Constitution, which embodies a copy of telegram sent to President Roosevelt upon learning of his message regarding beer to the Congress; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

168. By Mr. RUDD: Petition of Colonial Works, Brooklyn, N.Y., protesting against the manufacture of paints and varnishes in Government navy yards; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

SENATE

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1933

(Legislative day of Monday Mar. 13, 1933)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

THOMAS D. SCHALL, a Senator from the State of Minnesota, appeared in his seat today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senate will receive a message from the House of Representatives.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Haltigan, one of its clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3757) to provide for direct loans by Federal Reserve banks to State banks and trust companies in certain cases.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President, I make the suggestion of the absence of a quorum and ask a roll call.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | | |
|----------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| Adams | Costigan | La Follette | Robinson, Ark. |
| Ashurst | Couzens | Lewis | Robinson, Ind. |
| Austin | Dickinson | Logan | Russell |
| Bachman | Dieterich | Loneragan | Schall |
| Bankhead | Dill | Long | Sheppard |
| Barbour | Erickson | McAdoo | Shipstead |
| Barkley | Fess | McCarran | Smith |
| Black | Fletcher | McGill | Steiwer |
| Bone | Frazier | McKellar | Stephens |
| Borah | George | McNary | Thomas, Okla. |
| Brown | Goldsborough | Metcalf | Thomas, Utah |
| Bulkley | Gore | Murphy | Townsend |
| Bulow | Hale | Neely | Trammell |
| Byrd | Harrison | Norbeck | Tydings |
| Byrnes | Hastings | Norris | Vandenberg |
| Capper | Hatfield | Nye | Van Nuys |
| Caraway | Hayden | Overton | Wagner |
| Carey | Hebert | Patterson | Walcott |
| Clark | Johnson | Pittman | Walsh |
| Connally | Kendrick | Pope | Wheeler |
| Coolidge | Keyes | Reed | White |
| Copeland | King | Reynolds | |

Mr. REED. I desire to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS] is still detained from the Senate on account of illness.

Mr. LEWIS. Permit me to announce, sir, that the senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BRATTON] is absent on official business, and that the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] is necessarily detained from the Senate. I ask that the announcement remain for the day.

I also desire to announce that the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. DUFFY] is necessarily detained from the Senate by illness in his family. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. BYRD. I wish to announce that my colleague the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is unavoidably detained.

Mr. HEBERT. The senior Senator from Vermont [Mr. DALE], the senior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN], and the junior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CUTTING] are necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

SIGNING OF ENROLLED BILL H.R. 3757

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair desires to announce that, under authority of the order of the Senate agreed to on Thursday last, he signed, on the 24th instant, the enrolled bill (H.R. 3757) to provide for direct loans by Federal Reserve banks to State banks and trust companies in certain cases, and for other purposes, said bill having previously been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and reported by the Committee on Enrolled Bills as having been examined and found truly enrolled, and that it was delivered to the committee to be presented to the President of the United States.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF BEVERAGES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The Chair also desires to announce that, under further authority of said order of Thursday last, he referred, on the 24th instant, to the Committee on the District of Columbia the bill (H.R. 3342) to provide revenue for the District of Columbia by the taxation of beverages, and for other purposes, passed by the House of Representatives and received by the Secretary of the Senate under authority of the said order.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, from the Committee on Education and Labor I report back favorably, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, the bill (S. 598) for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, and for other purposes.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I ask that the bill be read, and that the Senate proceed with its consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, under the rule it would require unanimous consent to grant the Senator's request?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Yes.

Mr. McNARY. The bill has been available only since the call of the roll a few moments ago. A number of Senators

are not yet present. No one has had an opportunity to read the bill. I never interfere with the expedition of legislation, but I shall object and invoke the rule against the consideration of the bill today, though I have no objection to its being discussed.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I ask that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill with the understanding that if the Senator from Oregon subsequently objects to proceeding further the bill may go over until tomorrow. I desire that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. WALSH], the chairman of the committee reporting the bill, may make an explanation of its provisions. When that has been done the Senator from Oregon can then determine, if he will, whether the bill shall be disposed of today.

Mr. McNARY. I think I shall have to follow my own course. I do it with great respect for the leader on the Democratic side. I shall have to object and I do now object to the consideration of the bill today. However, I do not object, of course, to having the able Senator from Massachusetts discuss the bill informally. I shall be glad to have him do so.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. There is no unfinished business before the Senate. It was my thought to proceed with the consideration of the bill with the understanding to which I have just referred. I can, of course, move tomorrow to proceed to its consideration and shall do so if the Senator persists in his objection. It is not my intention to ask that the bill be disposed of today if the Senator from Oregon, or any other Senator, objects, but I should like to have the bill before the Senate. There is nothing before the Senate in the way of unfinished business.

Mr. McNARY. Happily the rule does not prevent the Senator from Massachusetts from informally discussing the bill. I do object to its consideration today. I shall not oppose the Senator's motion tomorrow. That is very, very fair. If there is any question about my attitude in the matter, let me dispel it by asking unanimous consent that the Senator from Massachusetts may be permitted at this time to discuss informally the provisions of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who announced that the President had approved and signed the following acts and joint resolution:

On March 23, 1933:

S. 154. An act confirming the claim of Francis R. Sanchez, and for other purposes;

S. 156. An act providing for an exchange of lands between the Colonial Realty Co. and the United States, and for other purposes; and

S.J.Res. 14. Joint resolution to authorize the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans for financing the repair or reconstruction of buildings damaged by earthquake in 1933.

On March 24, 1933:

S. 151. An act for the relief of the Holy Family Hospital, St. Ignatius, Mont.;

S. 152. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to grant a right of way to the Alameda Belt Line across the Benton Field Military Reservation, Alameda, Calif.; and

S. 153. An act to convey certain land in the county of Los Angeles, State of California.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Senate Joint Memorial 7

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, respectfully represent that—

Whereas it has been customary heretofore for the Congress of the United States to authorize an appropriation for Federal aid in highway construction for 2 years in advance, and no such Federal aid has been authorized by Congress beyond the fiscal year 1933; and

Whereas said highway construction is the most effective source of employment among all public works, offering a distribution of labor unequalled by any other large industry; and

Whereas said highway construction during the year 1932 provided a means of livelihood for at least 4,000,000 people in the United States; and

Whereas the State of Oregon has taken up all Federal-aid moneys heretofore authorized so that the completion of construction projects now under way will operate to throw out of employment a large number of Oregon citizens and affect adversely many thousand residents of the State unless additional funds for further construction work are provided; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States has now before it a bill authorizing and providing for Federal aid for the coming biennial period: Now therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Oregon (the house of representatives jointly concurring therein), That the Congress of the United States of America be, and it hereby is, memorialized to take prompt and favorable action upon and pass said authorization bill, or a similar bill, in such an amount consistent with the governmental Budget as will afford maximum unemployment relief during the coming biennium; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, respectfully urged to approve such bill upon its passage in order that the provisions thereof may become effective at an early date; and be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of this joint memorial be sent forthwith to the President of the United States and the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Members of the congressional delegation from the State of Oregon.

Endorsed: Senate Joint Memorial No. 7 (introduced by Committees on Roads and Highways (senate)), Highway and Highway Revenue, Motor Vehicles and Aeronautics (house).

JNO. P. HUNT, Chief Clerk.

Adopted by senate February 10, 1933.

FRED E. BIDDLE, President.

Concurred in by house, March 6, 1933.

E. W. SNELL, Speaker.

Filed March 9, 1933.

HAL E. HOSS, Secretary of State.

STATE OF OREGON,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Hal E. Hoss, secretary of state of the State of Oregon and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of Senate Joint Memorial No. 7 with the original thereof filed in the office of the secretary of state March 9, 1933, and that the same is a full, true, and correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof, together with all endorsements thereon. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon. Done at the capitol at Salem, Ore., this 13th day of March A.D. 1933.

[SEAL]

HAL E. HOSS, Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following memorials of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, which were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

House Joint Memorial 13

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the Legislature of the State of Oregon, respectfully represent that—

Whereas there was pending before the Seventy-second Congress a bill (S. 5263) permitting the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans, on approved security, to States, counties, municipalities, and school districts; and

Whereas the said Senate bill had for its purpose the stabilization of finances in school districts, wholly solvent but temporarily embarrassed by reason of tax delinquency or impaired local banking facilities; and

Whereas favorable consideration and passage of such a bill will serve to alleviate the financial distress of these districts and permit them to reorganize their finances on a more stable basis, to the ultimate advantage of the taxpayers of such districts as well as to the immediate benefit of countless boys and girls in the schools: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon (the senate jointly concurring therein), That we do most earnestly petition and memorialize the Congress of the United States in the name of the State of Oregon to consider favorably legislation for the relief of school districts hereinbefore referred to; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forthwith transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, D.C., and to each Member of the Oregon delegation in Congress.

Adopted by the house March 1, 1933.

E. W. SNELL,
Speaker of the House.

Concurred in by the Senate March 7, 1933.

FRED E. KIDDLE,
President of the Senate.

Endorsed: House Joint Memorial No. 13 (introduced by Mr. Childs and Senator Woodward).

W. F. DRAGER,
Chief Clerk.

Filed March 9, 1933.

HAL E. HOSS,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF OREGON,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Hal E. Hoss, secretary of state of the State of Oregon, and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of House Joint Memorial No. 13 with the original thereof filed in the office of the secretary of state March 3, 1933, and that the same is a full, true, and correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof, together with all endorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon. Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 17th day of March A.D. 1933.

[SEAL]

HAL E. HOSS,
Secretary of State.

House Joint Memorial 15

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

We, your memorialists, the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, respectively represent that—

Whereas the Congress of the United States of America has provided in the act approved July 21, 1932, creating the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for loans to and for the relief of banks, savings banks, trust companies, building and loan associations, insurance companies, and other similar organizations on account of the assets of such organizations not being liquid; and

Whereas various boards, commissions, and departments of the State of Oregon and municipal corporations thereof and of other States have the custody, control, and management of trust, sinking, and other funds invested in bonds, notes, mortgages, and other securities which, because of the present economic conditions are not liquid, and which, if the necessity arose requiring the liquidation thereof, would result in serious and irreparable damage to such funds; and

Whereas the only relief to prevent such loss and damage must come from an amendment to said act of July 21, 1932, authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to such boards, commissions, and departments of the State of Oregon and municipal corporations thereof and of other States for the relief of such funds: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Oregon (the Senate jointly concurring therein), That we do most earnestly urge that the Congress of the United States amend the act approved July 21, 1932, creating the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to authorize such Reconstruction Finance Corporation to loan moneys to boards, commissions, and departments of the several States and the municipal corporations thereof for the relief of trust, sinking, and other funds; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this memorial be forthwith transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Member of the Oregon delegation in Congress.

Adopted by the house March 4, 1933.

E. W. SNELL,
Speaker of the House.

Concurred in by the senate March 9, 1933.

FRED E. KIDDLE,
President of the Senate.

Endorsed: House Joint Memorial No. 15. (Introduced by Doctor Dammash.)

W. F. DRAGER,
Chief Clerk.

Filed March 10, 1933.

HAL E. HOSS,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF OREGON,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Hal E. Hoss, secretary of state of the State of Oregon, and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of House Joint Memorial No. 15 with the original thereof filed in the office of the secretary of state March 10, 1933, and that the same is a full, true, and correct transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof, together with all endorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon. Done at the capitol, at Salem, Oreg., this 17th day of March A.D. 1933.

[SEAL]

HAL E. HOSS,
Secretary of State.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of Texas, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

Senate Concurrent Resolution 27

Whereas for some 14 years the War Department of the United States maintained Fort D. A. Russell, a military outpost of considerable importance because of its strategic location as a protection for many miles of territory bordering the Republic of Mexico; and

Whereas the climate of the area in the Davis Mountains, in which was located this historic fort, is such as to provide all-year-round facilities for the training of soldiers in the service of our country, who perform a duty the value of which is unlimited; and

Whereas with the beginning of this year, 1933, the said Fort D. A. Russell, at Marfa, Tex., was abandoned and deserted by the War Department by transferring its personnel, which was composed of a Cavalry unit, to Kentucky for the purpose of having it motorized; and

Whereas there now remains on the site of this fort sufficient equipment and buildings to reestablish to good effect the military post which for so long so ably protected from invasion by neighboring foreigners many miles of valuable property; and

Whereas since the 1st of January 1933 five raids of such magnitude as to create much fear and unrest among residents of the border section adjacent to Mexico have been made upon the property herewith enumerated, the Chianti Ranch, January 22; the Jake Baldwin Ranch, February 8; the Jack Rawls Ranch, February 25; the J. L. Sublett ranch, March 2; and the L. C. Brite ranch, March 3, all of which is confined within the bounds of Presidio County, which in territorial extent embodies an area comparable in size to the combined States of Rhode Island and Delaware; and

Whereas with the abandonment of Fort D. A. Russell the protecting buffer for huge distances along the Mexican border has been removed and hundreds of miles of territory are now without protection, and as a direct result this portion of Texas—the southwestern boundary of the United States—is in a state of considerable demoralization because of the absence of the influence exerted by a unit of the military sufficient in size to adequately protect the life and property of its citizens: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Texas (the house of representatives concurring) That the honorable George H. Dern, Secretary of War, Washington, D.C., be petitioned to restore and to reestablish this most important military post at Marfa, Tex.; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent the Honorable George H. Dern, Secretary of War, and the Honorable John Nance Garner, Vice President of the United States.

EDGAR E. WITT,
President of the Senate.

I hereby certify that Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 27 was adopted by the senate March 9, 1933.

BOB BARKER,
Secretary of the Senate.

COKE R. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

I hereby certify that Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 27 was adopted by the house of representatives March 16, 1933.

LOUISE SNOW PHINNEY,
Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

Joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to issue \$13,000,000,000 in currency to finance necessary public works and to make loans to farmers and to liquidate frozen assets

Whereas month by month economic conditions in the United States have been growing steadily worse; 12,000,000 people are now unemployed; more than a million families are dependent on public or private charity for support; farm prices are the lowest they have been in more than a generation and nearly half the farmers are in imminent danger of losing their farms; and the State and local governments are now very nearly at the end of their resources; and

Whereas there is no possibility of economic recovery unless work is provided for the unemployed, frozen assets are made liquid, and farmers, business men, and home owners are freed from the imminent dangers of foreclosure and dispossession; and

Whereas these fundamental objects cannot possibly be attained through loans at high rates of interest, such as have

been made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, but can be effected through an increase in the currency: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring), That the Legislature of Wisconsin hereby respectfully memorialize the Congress of the United States to make immediate provision for the issuance of \$13,000,000,000 of money, \$8,000,000,000 of this amount in currency and \$5,000,000,000 in labor certificates to be negotiable as currency, which amount is to be expended to provide work for the unemployed on necessary public works. The \$8,000,000,000 in currency to be used as outlined herein: \$3,000,000,000 for refinancing the farmers and manufacturers, \$2,000,000,000 for the liquidation of frozen indebtedness in mortgages, banks, and building and loan associations, and \$3,000,000,000 to be loaned to States and political subdivisions for relief purposes and the liquidation of their indebtedness. The \$8,000,000,000 which is to be loaned to farmers, banks, and building and loan associations, and to State and local governments is to bear no interest, but is to be repaid in a 20-year period, 5 percent each year, which is to apply on principal and not as an interest charge; be it further

Resolved, That properly attested copies of this resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of both Houses of the Congress of the United States and each Wisconsin Member thereof.

C. T. YOUNG,
Speaker of the Assembly.
JOHN J. SLOCUM,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.
THOMAS J. O'MALLEY,
President of the Senate.
R. A. COBBAN,
Chief Clerk of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine, favoring the passage of such measures as will secure the consideration and use of granite in Federal construction in the State of Maine and other States, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

(See memorial printed in full when presented today by Mr. HALE.)

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the General Court of Massachusetts, memorializing Congress to pass legislation relative to the labeling of foreign-made goods, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

(See resolutions printed in full when presented today by Mr. WALSH.)

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York, favoring the use by the Government, through the State Department, of its best diplomatic efforts in an attempt to persuade the German Government to desist from further outrages and persecutions of Jews in Germany, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

(See concurrent resolution printed in full when presented today by Mr. COPELAND.)

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the mayor and council of the city of Helena, Mont., as a tribute to the memory of Hon. Thomas J. Walsh, late a Senator from the State of Montana, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Board of Commissioners of the city of Camden, N.J., favoring the passage of legislation enabling municipalities to refinance all or part of their present bonded indebtedness at lower rates of interest, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

He also laid before the Senate the application of the State Bar of California, signed by John L. McNab, Maurice E. Harrison, and O. K. Cushing, favoring provision for a fourth judge for the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also laid before the Senate the petition of Agnes Gliwa et al., of Elizabeth, Pa., praying for the adoption of measures to open, grade, and improve a seaway road from the Great Lakes to the Chesapeake Bay, via Pittsburgh, Pa., which, with the accompanying maps, was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. ASHURST presented the following memorial of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

STATE OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

State of Arizona, ss:

I, James H. Kerby, secretary of State, do hereby certify that the within is a true, correct, and complete copy of House Memorial 5, regular session, eleventh legislature, State of Arizona, entitled "Providing for the retention of veterans' benefits," all of which is shown by the original engrossed copy on file in this department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Arizona. Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 14th day of March A.D. 1933.

[SEAL]

JAMES H. KERBY,
Secretary of State.

House Memorial 5, providing for the retention of veterans' benefits
To the President and the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, respectfully represents:

Whereas there is now pending in the United States Congress legislation that will give the President of the United States power to reduce veterans' benefits which have heretofore been enacted into law; and

Whereas this would place approximately 80 percent of the veterans receiving these benefits on local charity and reduce the veterans' benefits approximately \$4,000,000 in the State of Arizona; and

Whereas this will increase local and State taxes and will place the responsibility for the care of these disabled veterans upon the citizens and taxpayers of this State where otherwise the National Government is now caring for them: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Eleventh Legislature of the State of Arizona in regular session assembled, That in view of these conditions the Congress of the United States be memorialized to establish in Arizona facilities for the hospital treatment of tubercular and neuropsychiatric cases, and that the said Congress of the United States appropriate approximately the amount of \$4,000,000 for such hospital treatment if there is to be a reduction in veterans' benefits; and, be it further

Resolved, That suitably engrossed copies of this memorial, signed by the speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona and the Governor, be transmitted to the Presiding Officer of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the National House of Representatives, the President of the United States, and to each of the Arizona Members of the Congress of the United States at Washington.

Approved March 13, 1933.

Mr. COPELAND presented the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

STATE OF NEW YORK,
IN SENATE,
Albany, March 21, 1933.

By Mr. Mandelbaum

Whereas cabled and newspaper reports from Germany bring to America and throughout the civilized world day after day the news of acts of terrorism committed against Jews and other minorities in Germany; and

Whereas it has only been learned today that this terrorism under the Hitler regime is continuing to harass, humiliate, destroy life, and violate property rights; and

Whereas these assaults and violations have degenerated so far as to seek out individuals of world-wide fame and prominence in the unlawful entry and search of the home of the great scientist, Albert Einstein, and others; and

Whereas prominent and leading laymen and clerics in this country as well as throughout the world are protesting against this prosecution under the direction and leadership of Chancellor Hitler: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved (if the assembly concur), That it is the sense of the people of the State of New York, represented in senate and assembly, that the Government of the United States, through its Department of State, should use its best diplomatic efforts in an attempt to persuade the German Government to desist from any further outrages and persecutions complained against in this resolution; and be it further

Resolved (if the assembly concur), That a copy of this resolution be immediately transmitted to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the United States Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative in Congress elected from the State of New York.

By order of the senate.

P. H. O'CONNELL, Clerk.
IN ASSEMBLY, March 22, 1933.
Concurred in without amendment. By order of the assembly.
FRED W. HAMMOND, Clerk.

Mr. COPELAND also presented the following concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

STATE OF NEW YORK,
IN SENATE,
Albany, February 21, 1933.

By Mr. McNaboe

Whereas the judges of the United States district court in and for the southern district of New York, by the frequent appointment of a State banking institution as the receiver in bankruptcy proceedings, have created an unwholesome and undesirable condition in the administration of justice in such district; and

Whereas this situation has caused deep public concern in that the fiduciary relationship which should exist in an officer of a court in a judicial proceeding cannot be maintained by a large corporation without any professional responsibility or obligation to the litigants; and

Whereas a large volume of professional legal employment which legitimately belongs to the legal profession in such district is diverted to said banking corporation; and

Whereas it is the sense of the Legislature of the State of New York that the appointment of members of the legal profession, instead of such banking institution, would be in the interest of serving the various estates administered and in the interest of a more desirable administration of justice: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved (if the assembly concur), That the Congress of the United States be, and hereby is, memorialized speedily to enact appropriate legislation to prohibit this situation longer to exist to the end that a monopoly in the appointment of receivers and other court officers by the Federal district judges in the southern district of New York be discontinued; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Secretary of the Senate, to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, and to each member of Congress and the United States Senate elected from the State of New York.

By order of the senate.

P. H. O'CONNELL, Clerk.
IN ASSEMBLY,
March 22, 1933.

Concurred in without amendment. By order of the assembly.
FRED W. HAMMOND, Clerk.

Mr. COPELAND also presented a resolution adopted by Madison County Pomona Grange, of Chittenango, N.Y., favoring the revaluation of the gold dollar and the establishment of a monetary system whereby prices of commodities may be stabilized upon a sound and honest basis, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the New York State Directorate American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, of New York City, N.Y., favoring the full and prompt payment of indebtedness by European debtors to the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the East Glenville Civic Organization, of Schenectady, N.Y., favoring a limitation of the maximum hours of labor to 126 hours per month and a minimum rate of \$1 per hour, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Staten Island, N.Y., praying for the passage of legislation prohibiting the exportation of arms or munitions of war, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Lake Placid (N.Y.) Chamber of Commerce, favoring the ratification of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway Treaty with Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Flushing Peace Society, of Flushing, N.Y., protesting against the training of unemployed youths in military training camps, and favoring the disarming of obsolete ships of the Navy and their use as training ships for the merchant marine, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Catholic Men's Federation of Monroe County (Central Verein of America), of Rochester, N.Y., favoring the enactment of legislation for unemployment relief, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens and organizations of the State of New York, remonstrating against the enactment of various provisions in pending proposed legislation to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented the petitions of J. A. Taylor, of Marietta, and John P. Brown, of Kennedy, in the State of New York, praying for the passage of various provisions in pending

legislation to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented an article by R. G. Phillips, secretary of the International Apple Association, of Rochester, N.Y., relative to the apple export situation, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a resolution adopted by Scarsdale Post, No. 52, American Legion, of Scarsdale, N.Y., endorsing the President's program for economy, which was ordered to lie on the table.

PERSECUTION OF JEWS

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. President, I have just received a telegram from South Bend, Ind., which I desire to read, as follows:

SOUTH BEND, IND., March 27, 1933.

HON. ARTHUR R. ROBINSON,

United States Senator of Indiana, Washington, D.C.:

Representatives of all faiths are joining South Bend Jewry in mass demonstration Monday night, March 27, to express protest against maltreatment of Jews in Germany. We direct ourselves to you as our worthy representative to join in the enlightened opinion of civilized mankind, which is shocked at the manifestation of inhumanity against the cultured people of Germany. We would appreciate your expression of sympathy, which we would like to present at the mass protest meeting.

PROTEST MEETING COMMITTEE,
BENJAMIN FISER,

Associates Building.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The telegram will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. President, along the same line I have received a copy of a resolution adopted by Louis Marshall Lodge, No. 1130, of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, of East Chicago, Ind., protesting against the treatment of Jews in Germany, which I ask may be incorporated in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas over half a million Jews in Germany are now being subjected to cruel persecution by the Hitler regime, culminating in the crippling, maiming, and even murder of innocent Jews, their home being invaded and ransacked and their property destroyed—a terrorism, brutality, and cruelty that even surpass the barbarism and vandalism of the darkest of the dark ages; and

Whereas in addition to the inhuman treatment and persecution of over half a million German Jews, the Hitler regime and its followers stand accused and convicted of perpetrating the same barbaric attacks and cruel terroristic mistreatment of Americans of the Jewish faith on the streets of Germany: Now, therefore, the Louis Marshall Lodge, No. 1130, of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, of East Chicago, Ind., at its regular meeting held this 22d day of March, 1933, in the said city of East Chicago, Ind., adopts the following resolution:

Be it resolved, That in the name of humanity and in the name of the true American spirit of freedom, tolerance, and equal protection for all its citizens, which is so clearly expressed in the Declaration of Independence and in the Constitution of the United States of America, we appeal to the Government of the United States, through the Department of State and its duly accredited representatives in Germany, to voice its protest and resentment against the conduct of the Hitler regime, which is so repulsive and repugnant to the American spirit of fairness and justice to all.

LOUIS MARSHALL LODGE, B'NAI B'RITH.

CECIL B. COHEN, President.

HENRY S. SMULEVITZ, Secretary.

THE BANK SITUATION

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. President, I desire to refer to a very brief letter with reference to the banking situation received by me from Guy M. Walker, of New York, formerly a citizen of the State of Indiana, where he spent his boyhood. He encloses copy of a letter under date of March 23, 1933, addressed to the New York Herald Tribune, which, because of its brevity and the fact that it is in point at this moment and is timely, I will read. The letter is as follows:

MARCH 23, 1933.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE,
New York, N.Y.

DEAR SIR: Is it possible that the American people are going to permit themselves to be plundered in a most inexcusable and outrageous manner by the arbitrary and unjustifiable action of the Federal Reserve banking authorities under the pretense that certain of the banks are not sound?

Nearly one fourth of the banks which were open and doing business when the bank holiday was declared have been denied permission to reopen. Depositors and stockholders are being robbed of their property rights by this unwarranted, outrageous, and, in many instances, absolutely illegal act of the agents of the Federal Reserve bank. It must be remembered that the plight of the banks is itself due to the ignorant, cowardly, and vicious conduct of the Federal Reserve bank which led up to the forced holiday, and now, by its absolutely unwarranted, incompetent administration of the banking laws having reduced nearly one third of the banks in the United States to helplessness, proceeds for the benefit of still undisclosed interests to prevent the reopening of one fourth of the banks that were still open in its vicious attempt to force a repudiated Federal Reserve System on the country and to compel the acceptance of a branch-banking system which our people have repudiated every time they have had a chance.

Very truly yours,

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, the letter just read by the Senator from Indiana apparently assumes that all banks which were closed are in a position to reopen. Does the Senator think that a bank which is insolvent should be permitted to reopen and to receive deposits without restriction?

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. No, Mr. President; but I think there is a possibility, of course, of much favoritism unless the administration of these closed banks is handled in an absolutely impartial manner.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. My objection to the letter which the Senator has read is the clear implication, first, that all banks that have been closed should be reopened without any investigation, and without any ascertainment of their sound condition, which inevitably would result either in runs or in loss to depositors; and, second, to the suggestion that without examination it could be known what banks are entitled to reopen, what banks are sound. I think that the administration is fairly and diligently proceeding in the matter and that it is impossible to pass upon the questions necessary to be determined in a few days or a few hours, as seems to be implied by the letter which the Senator has read.

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. President, I simply read as coming from a former citizen of my State, now residing in New York, the letter which he addressed to the New York Herald Tribune, giving his views on the banking situation, and I went no further than that.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Very well.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I think the letter is somewhat unfair. The statement now is—and I think this is a correct statement—that 15,600 banks out of a total of 19,296 are now open; that 5,328 out of 6,891 reserve members have resumed operations, as have 10,000 banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System. That, I think, is about the situation up to date, and other banks are being opened just as fast as they can qualify.

USE OF GRANITE IN GOVERNMENT CONSTRUCTION

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I ask consent to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred a memorial from my State urging the use of granite in Government construction.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF MAINE, 1933.

Memorial to the Congress of the United States, urging it to provide for a wider use of granite in Federal construction

Whereas the Eighty-sixth Legislature of the State of Maine, appreciating that the quarrying and fabrication of granite is an important industry in Maine, giving employment to many of our people; and

That granite is recognized as the most suitable material to give that durability, dignity, and beauty necessary to public buildings; and

That it is apparent that the widespread and general use of Indiana limestone in Federal construction in recent years has resulted from undue favoritism shown a material produced almost exclusively in that one State; and

That the use of machine-fabricated limestone in discrimination against hand-processed granite had seriously aggravated unemployment conditions in Maine and many other States;

Respectfully requests the Congress of the United States to consider the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine in legislature assembled, That the Congress of the

United States be, and hereby is, urged to initiate and enact such measures as will secure the consideration and use of granite in Federal construction in the State of Maine and other States; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this resolution, duly certified by the secretary of state, be forwarded to the President of the Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, and to the several Senators and Representatives from the State of Maine in the Congress of the United States.

IN SENATE CHAMBER, March 16, 1933.

Adopted and sent down for concurrence.

ROYDEN V. BROWN, Secretary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adopted March 17, 1933.

HARVEY R. PEASE, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE,

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Robinson C. Tobey, secretary of state of the State of Maine, and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify:

That I have carefully compared the annexed copy of the memorial to the Congress of the United States of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine in legislature assembled, with the original thereof, and that it is a full, true, and complete transcript therefrom and of the whole thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the State to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at Augusta, this 20th day of March A.D. 1933, and in the one hundred and fifty-seventh year of the independence of the United States of America.

[SEAL]

ROBINSON C. TOBEY,

Secretary of State.

BEAR RIVER (UTAH) MIGRATORY BIRD REFUGE

Mr. KING. Mr. President, I have received a letter from the secretary of state of Utah transmitting Concurrent Memorial No. 5, adopted by the legislature of that State, memorializing Congress to appoint a committee to investigate the administration and control by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge; and I ask that the memorial may be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and, under the rule ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE, STATE OF UTAH,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

I, M. H. Welling, secretary of state of the State of Utah, do hereby certify that the following is a full, true, and correct copy of Senate Concurrent Memorial No. 5, memorializing the Congress of the United States to appoint a committee to investigate the administration and control by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge as appears of record in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Utah at Salt Lake City, this 25th day of March 1933.

[SEAL]

M. H. WELLING,

Secretary of State.

Senate Concurrent Memorial No. 5 (by Mr. Wallace, by request) Memorializing the Congress of the United States to appoint a committee to investigate the administration and control by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah, the Governor concurring therein: That—

Whereas one of the primary objects leading up to the establishment of the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge in Box Elder County, Utah, was to combat the disease among the ducks caused by the so-called alkali poisoning, for the creation of which refuge the State of Utah conveyed and transferred to the United States title to certain lands lying in the vicinity of the mouth of Bear River; and

Whereas it was contemplated by the State and Federal Governments that only 60 percent of the total acreage should be kept as a sanctuary for migratory birds, and the remaining 40 percent should be open to public shooting after such area has been selected by the State game commissioner; and

Whereas it was intended that the management of the refuge should designate regular routes of travel over which the public could pass to and from the shooting areas both inside and outside the refuge, and it was the design of the Federal Government to recognize shooting privileges as they existed "at the time the areas were established"; and

Whereas during the past season there has been a recurrence of the disease on the Bear River marsh, and during the past fall between 300,000 and 500,000 ducks died, and no adequate effort to combat the spread of the disease among the ducks was made by the management of the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge; and

Whereas it has been represented and made to appear to us that after the shooting areas within the refuge had been opened on units 1 and 2 for the 1932 shooting season, and management of the refuge withdrew the water from those units and effectively prohibited shooting thereon before the end of the open season, and

throughout the open season refused to establish routes and refused to permit hunters to pass over the refuge to reach the extensive shooting areas lying west of and beyond the refuge to which the public has had access from the time of the settlement of this State; and

Whereas the management of said refuge has been charged by the duck hunters in Utah with other mismanagement of said migratory bird refuge and of the public shooting ground therein: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we respectfully urge the Congress of the United States to appoint a committee to investigate the management and administration of the Bureau of Biological Survey at the Bear River Migratory Bird Refuge; be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state forward certified copies of this memorial to the President of the United States Senate and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to Utah's senators and congressmen.

The foregoing Senate Concurrent Memorial No. 5 was publicly read by title and immediately thereafter signed by the president of the senate, in the presence of the house over which he presides, and the fact of such signing duly entered upon the journal this 28th day of February 1933.

J. FRANCIS FOWLES, *President of the Senate*.

Attest:

LYNN S. RICHARDS, *Secretary of the Senate*.

The foregoing Senate Concurrent Memorial No. 5 was publicly read by title and immediately thereafter signed by the speaker of the house, in the presence of the house over which he presides, and the fact of such signing duly entered upon the journal this 28th day of February 1933.

I. A. SMOOT, *Speaker of the House*.

Attest:

ERNEST R. MCKAY, *Chief Clerk of House*.

Received from the senate this 28th day of February 1933.

Approved March 1, 1933.

HENRY H. BLOOD, *Governor*.

Received from the Governor and filed in the office of the secretary of state this 1st day of March 1933.

M. H. WELLING, *Secretary of State*.

LABELING OF FOREIGN-MADE GOODS

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I present and ask that the enclosed resolutions of the General Court of Massachusetts memorializing Congress for the passage of legislation relative to the labeling of foreign-made goods be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and appropriately referred.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Finance and, under the rule, ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1933.

Resolutions memorializing Congress for the passage of legislation relative to the labeling of foreign-made goods

Whereas it is right and proper that the consuming public should be authoritatively informed as to the origin and place of production or manufacture of goods competing with domestic products; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the general court petition the Congress of the United States for the enactment of appropriate legislation providing for the labeling of goods imported into the United States for sale therein, in such manner as to apprise the purchaser and consumer of the place of origin of such goods; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the presiding officers of both branches of Congress and to the Senators and Representatives therein from this Commonwealth.

In senate, adopted March 15, 1933.

In house of representatives, adopted, in concurrence, March 17, 1933.

A true copy.

Attest:

F. W. COOK.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HOURS OF LABOR AND WAGES

Mr. WALSH. I present for appropriate reference and printing in the RECORD resolutions of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts memorializing Congress to regulate the hours and wages of persons employed in manufacturing and industrial establishments.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, 1933.

Resolutions memorializing Congress to regulate the hours and wages of persons employed in manufacturing and industrial establishments

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereby memorializes Congress to enact legislation to prevent interstate commerce in commodities or articles produced or manufactured in industrial activities in which

persons are employed more than 5 days per week or 6 hours per day, and also that it enact legislation to guarantee the payment in such industries of minimum wages commensurate with the American standard of living.

Resolved, That certified copies of these resolutions be sent by the secretary of the Commonwealth to the presiding officers of both branches of Congress and to each of the Senators and Representatives from Massachusetts.

In house of representatives, adopted March 15, 1933.

FRANK E. BRIDGMAN, *Clerk*.

A true copy.

Attest:

[SEAL]

F. W. COOK.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

REPORTS OF THE PUBLIC LANDS AND SURVEYS COMMITTEE

Mr. ASHURST, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to which was referred the bill (S. 157) to amend an act approved March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1548), entitled "An act to supplement the last three paragraphs of section 5 of the act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1161), as amended by the act of March 21, 1918 (40 Stat. 458)", reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 6) thereon.

Mr. NYE, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to which was referred the joint resolution (S.J.Res. 13) authorizing the Attorney General, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Navy, to release claims of the United States upon certain assets of the Pan American Petroleum Co. and the Richfield Oil Co. of California and others in connection with collections upon a certain judgment in favor of the United States against the Pan American Petroleum Co. heretofore duly entered, reported it without amendment and submitted a report (No. 7) thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BARBOUR:

A bill (S. 810) for the relief of Patrick J. Purnell; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CAREY:

A bill (S. 811) for the relief of Robert S. George (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

(Mr. WAGNER, Mr. COSTIGAN, and Mr. LA FOLLETTE introduced Senate bill 812, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. McCARRAN:

A bill (S. 813) to remove the limitation on the filling of the vacancy in the office of senior circuit judge for the ninth judicial circuit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCGILL:

A bill (S. 814) for the conservation of oil and gas and protection of American sources thereof from injury, correlation of domestic and foreign production, and consenting to an interstate compact for such purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NYE:

A bill (S. 815) to provide for the survival of certain actions in favor of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BONE:

A bill (S. 816) to provide that the tax upon electrical energy shall be paid by the vendor; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HATFIELD:

A bill (S. 817) to provide for a retirement system for railroad and transportation employees, to provide unemployment relief, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

A bill (S. 818) to authorize the purchase by the Government of silver, to provide for the issuance of silver certificates in payment therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. McNARY:

A bill (S. 819) for the relief of S. N. Kempton; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 820) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine claims of certain bands or

tribes of Indians residing in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 821) conferring jurisdiction on the United States District Court for the District of Oregon to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the suit in equity of Rakha Singh Gherwal against the United States; and

A bill (S. 822) to amend the act entitled "An act to amend section 217, as amended, of the act entitled 'An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States', approved March 4, 1909", approved January 11, 1929, with respect to the use of the mails for the shipment of certain drugs and medicines to cosmetologists and barbers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TRAMMELL:

A bill (S. 823) for the relief of the American Trust Co., of Jacksonville, Fla.;

A bill (S. 824) for the relief of the Citizens Bank & Trust Co., of Tampa, Fla.;

A bill (S. 825) for the relief of the Llewellyn Machinery Corporation; and

A bill (S. 826) for the relief of the Tampa Marine Co., a corporation, of Tampa, Fla.; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 827) providing for a survey of the natural oyster beds in the waters within the State of Florida; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. WALSH:

A bill (S. 828) to prevent professional prize fighting and to authorize amateur boxing in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

A bill (S. 829) for the relief of Denis Healy;

A bill (S. 830) for the relief of George Whittier Morse; and

A bill (S. 831) for the relief of A. B. Thomas; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. NEELY:

A bill (S. 832) for the relief of James L. Barnett; to the Committee on Civil Service.

A bill (S. 833) granting a pension to Martha Caplinger; and

A bill (S. 834) granting a pension to Fred Yoss; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BYRD:

A bill (S. 835) for the relief of Samuel Irick; to the Committee on Finance.

A bill (S. 836) for the relief of Henry Harrison Griffith; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER:

A bill (S. 837) for the relief of Seth N. Chesley; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 838) for the relief of Anson H. Pease; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. COPELAND:

A bill (S. 839) granting a pension to Bessie G. Radliff; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 840) for the relief of Martin Aloysius Mahon; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BULKLEY:

A bill (S. 841) for the relief of Charles C. Floyd; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 842) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States", approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DILL:

A bill (S. 843) to amend sections 15a and 19a of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 844) to amend section 5 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, relating to the consolidation and acquisition of control of carriers by railroad, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. GORE:

A bill (S. 845) relating to the construction of a Federal building at Hugo, Okla.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

RELIEF OF DESTITUTION

Mr. WAGNER. On behalf of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. COSTIGAN], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], and myself I introduce a bill to provide for cooperation by the Federal Government with the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia in relieving the hardship and suffering caused by unemployment, and for other purposes. I ask that the bill may be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The bill (S. 812) to provide for cooperation by the Federal Government with the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia in relieving the hardship and suffering caused by unemployment, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, in connection with the bill just introduced by me I also ask unanimous consent to make a brief explanatory statement.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection. The Chair hears none, and the Senator from New York will proceed.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, the Senate will recall that late during the last session, on the 20th day of February, we passed a relief measure, Senate bill 5125, which failed, however, to become law for lack of action in the House.

The necessity for the passage of relief legislation has by reason of that delay become extremely urgent. It is my expectation, therefore, that the Senate may take very prompt action upon the bill introduced today; and for that reason I take the liberty to state in very few words the principal terms of the bill and some of the essential differences between the present bill and the bill we passed during the last session of Congress.

Under the terms of the bill today introduced \$500,000,000 are made available to aid the States in meeting their relief problems. These funds are to be secured from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which is authorized to borrow that additional amount with the approval of the President.

The administration of the relief funds is to be withdrawn from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and vested instead in a Federal relief administrator to be appointed by the President with the approval of the Senate. We shall under the terms of the bill have, therefore, single-headed responsibility for the participation of the Federal Government in the relief program of the Nation.

Assistance is to be made available under the bill to the several States on two bases:

First. Every State may, upon application, receive an amount equal to one third of the public money expended by the State and its subdivisions for relief purposes during the preceding 3-month period. Not more than 200 million dollars may be disbursed in this manner.

Second. In the event that the relief needs of a State are such that it requires additional assistance the Federal relief administrator may make a further grant to that State sufficient to provide an adequate standard of relief. Three hundred million dollars are available for that purpose. Grants may also be made to the several States for special provision to care for transients and to aid cooperative, self-help associations for the barter of goods and services.

Both the matched grants and the unmatched grants are outright gifts from the Federal Government to the several States.

I wish to advise the Senate that in a few States a special emergency exists by reason of the fact that they have exhausted their rights under existing legislation. If hardship is to be avoided, it is important that the new relief legislation be enacted with the utmost expedition.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. President, I merely desire to say that the bill tendered by the Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], a composite bill by himself, the Senator from Wisconsin

[Mr. LA FOLLETTE], and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. COSTIGAN] contains a clause which repeals the 15 percent limitation contained in a previous bill, and I, therefore, withdraw the amendment to the bill which I previously tendered because of the subject being completely covered by the bill tendered by the Senator from New York.

Mr. WAGNER. I may say, Mr. President, that, knowing of the interest the Senator from Illinois had in this particular provision, the committee took care of his request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment intended to be proposed by the Senator from Illinois is withdrawn.

AGRICULTURAL RELIEF—AMENDMENTS

Mr. BANKHEAD and Mr. BULKLEY each submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, respectively, to the bill (H.R. 3835) to relieve the existing national economic emergency by increasing agricultural purchasing power, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF—AMENDMENTS

Mr. WAGNER, Mr. COSTIGAN, and Mr. LA FOLLETTE jointly submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the bill (S. 598) for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 598) for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

CHANGES OF REFERENCE

On motion of Mr. WHEELER, the Committee on Claims was discharged from the further consideration of the following bills, and they were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

S. 512. An act for the relief of Peter Pierre; and

S. 721. An act authorizing the Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims for adjudication and settlement.

J. A. METCALFE & CO.

Mr. NYE submitted the following resolution (S.Res. 47), which was referred to the Special Committee on Campaign Expenditures:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is authorized and directed to pay, out of the appropriation for miscellaneous items, contingent fund of the Senate, fiscal year 1933, to J. A. Metcalfe & Co., accountants and auditors, of Birmingham, Ala., the sum of \$1,150.57, such sum representing amounts due to such J. A. Metcalfe & Co. for services rendered the Select Committee to Investigate Contributions and Expenses of Senatorial Candidates between August 20 and November 25, 1931, in making an audit of the election returns and the registration and election records of Franklin County, Ala.

MONEYS WITHHELD FROM TREASURY IN VIOLATION OF LAW

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I submit a resolution and ask that it be read and lie on the table.

The resolution (S.Res. 48) was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Whereas civil suits have been filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for the recovery of large sums charged to have been illegally withheld from United States Treasury; and

Whereas David A. Olson, complainant in such suits for the people of the United States, has charged that certain officials of the United States Government have participated in transactions by which large sums have been illegally withheld from the United States Treasury; and

Whereas it is alleged that information and evidence concerning such illegal transactions were placed in the hands of officials of the United States charged with the enforcement of law; and

Whereas no known action has been taken by such officials to protect the interests and revenues of the United States; and

Whereas section 233 of the United States Code, title 31, provides that—

"It shall be the duty of the several district attorneys of the United States for the respective districts * * * to be diligent in inquiring into any violation of the provisions of section 231 of this title by persons liable to such suit and found within their respective districts or territories, and to cause them to be proceeded against. * * * And such person may be arrested and

held to bail in such sum as the district judge may order, not exceeding the sum of \$2,000, and twice the amount of damages sworn to in the affidavit of the person bringing the suit (R.S. 3492): Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Attorney General of the United States is requested to take immediate steps under the foregoing authority to investigate the charges herein referred to with a view of bringing both civil and criminal prosecutions in the event he finds there have been violations as alleged in the proceedings on file in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. WALSH obtained the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator from Massachusetts if he is going to address himself to the bill that was the subject of discussion earlier?

Mr. WALSH. That is my intention.

Mr. JOHNSON. May I ask whether or not any written report on the bill has been submitted by the committee?

Mr. WALSH. No; there has not been, and I do not think one is necessary. The bill itself is almost a report, it is so simple and direct.

Mr. JOHNSON. I will look for some confirmation of that suggestion in the remarks that may be made by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. WALSH. I hope I may be able to make that confirmation.

The bill (S. 598) for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, and for other purposes, had been reported by Mr. WALSH from the Committee on Education and Labor with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and to insert:

That for the purpose of relieving the acute condition of widespread distress and unemployment now existing in the United States, and in order to provide for the restoration of the country's depleted natural resources and the advancement of an orderly program of useful public works, the President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe and by utilizing such existing Departments or agencies as he may designate, to provide for employing citizens of the United States who are unemployed in the construction, maintenance, and carrying on of works of a public nature in connection with the forestation of lands belonging to the United States or to the several States which are suitable for timber production, the prevention, of forest fires, floods, and soil erosion, plant pest and disease control, the construction, maintenance, or repair of paths, trails, and firelanes in the national parks and national forests, and such other work on the public domain and Government reservations as the President may determine to be desirable. The President is further authorized, by regulation, to provide for housing the persons so employed and for furnishing them with such subsistence, clothing, medical attendance and hospitalization, and cash allowance as may be necessary during the period they are so employed.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this act, the President is authorized to enter into such contracts or arrangements with States, counties, municipalities, and other public bodies as may be necessary, and the President or the head of any department or agency authorized by him to construct any project or to carry on any such public works, shall have authority to acquire real property by purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise, but the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any property so acquired.

Sec. 3. Insofar as applicable, the benefits of the act entitled "An act to provide compensation for employees suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes", approved September 7, 1916, as amended, shall extend to persons given employment under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there is hereby authorized to be expended, under the direction of the President, out of any unobligated moneys heretofore appropriated for public works (except for projects on which actual construction may be commenced within 90 days), such sums as may be necessary; and an amount equal to the amount so expended is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the same purposes for which such moneys were originally appropriated.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, this bill is a part of the President's emergency program. I do not know of any better way of understanding the details of the amendment in the nature of a substitute which the committee have reported unanimously than by asking the attention of the Senate, first, to a consideration of the original text of Senate bill 598. If Members of the Senate will turn to the original text of that bill and follow me, I think I can very briefly state the principal features of the original proposal.

By section 1 of the bill submitted by the administration and introduced in the Senate by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. ROBINSON] and the Senator from New York [Mr.

WAGNER], the President is authorized to select from unemployed citizens, as nearly as possible in proportion to the number of unemployed in the several States, a civilian conservation corps. He is authorized to enroll such citizens for one year, unless sooner discharged. No discharge may be made during the year, once a citizen becomes enrolled, unless under Presidential regulation. Each member of the civilian conservation corps is to be paid at a rate not to exceed \$30 per month, and be provided with quarters, subsistence, clothing, medical attendance, and hospitalization. Provision is made that when a member of the corps has a wife or other dependents the President by regulation may force an involuntary allotment from the citizen's pay in whatever manner he may prescribe. Upon enlistment in the corps each member agrees to abide by the rules and regulations to be promulgated by the President.

Section 2 extends the provisions of the workman's compensation law to members of the civilian conservation corps.

Section 3 is an inhibition against the right to claim pensions by members of the conservation corps.

By section 4 the President is authorized to use the civilian conservation corps in the construction and carrying on of works of a public nature for which sufficient funds are now available, such as forestation on National and State lands, prevention of soil erosion, flood prevention, and construction of roads and trails on the public domain, in national parks, and in the national forests.

Section 5 gives the President authority to hire skilled artisans or experts at the prevailing rate of wages in the locality where the public work is to be performed.

Section 6 authorizes the expenditure out of unobligated moneys of the funds necessary for carrying on this work.

Very briefly, that statement summarizes all the provisions of the bill as originally introduced and as submitted to the Committee on Education and Labor.

The committee held extensive hearings and found much opposition to various provisions of the bill. The representatives of organized labor opposed it as the regimentation of labor in peace times. They objected because the proposed civilian conservation corps was to have some of the aspects of a military organization. They objected to the provision for an involuntary allotment to dependents; they objected to the wage of \$30 per month; and they objected to the provisions of the bill that went so far as to give the President authority to perform forestation work on lands other than the public domain.

After the committee heard these objections, the committee met in executive session and reached an agreement that there were two features of this bill to which no one objected, namely, the opportunity to engage in forestation work as a means of relieving unemployment, and, secondly, the use of unobligated funds.

When the committee reached the agreement that these two provisions of the bill were noncontroversial we proceeded to redraft the original bill, and have submitted to the Senate an amendment in the nature of a substitute which does practically nothing more than authorize the President to go into the public domain, carry on forestation, and employ citizens from among the unemployed.

Now I will very briefly enumerate the sections of the amendment proposed by the committee.

Section 1 provides that for the purpose of relieving the acute condition of widespread distress and unemployment, and in order to provide for the restoration of the country's depleted natural resources, the President is authorized to provide for the employment of unemployed citizens for carrying on work of a public nature in connection with the following—

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—

Mr. WALSH. I yield to the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. BORAH. The President is authorized "under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe"?

Mr. WALSH. Exactly.

First, forestation on lands of the United States and the several States; second, the prevention of forest fires, floods, and soil erosion; third, plant-pest and disease control;

fourth, the construction, maintenance, or repair of trails and fire lanes; and, fifth, such other work on the public domain and Government reservations as the President deems desirable. The President is authorized to provide housing for persons so employed, also subsistence, clothing, and hospitalization, and such cash allowance as may be necessary.

Section 2: The President is authorized to enter into such contracts as may be necessary with States and municipalities and is also given authority to acquire real property by purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise.

Section 3 makes applicable the Federal employees' compensation laws to this class of employees.

Section 4 gives authority to use moneys that are unobligated from appropriations heretofore made.

What the committee has done is simply to give general authority to the President, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to go into the public domain and to carry on work of forestation; and no restrictions are placed upon him except that the employment must be given to citizens who are unemployed.

The committee found that attempting to draft a bill to give this kind of work to single men only and not to married men was controversial.

The committee found that to fix a particular wage in one locality and a different wage in another locality was highly controversial.

The committee found that the question of providing camps and the form of discipline that would be invoked was highly controversial.

In the consideration of this bill I want to have the Senate keep in mind three things: Emergency, relief work, and unemployment. In view of the fact that this is purely emergency work, we felt that we should give the President the authority to do forestation work and to do it with funds that are unobligated at the present time; that he should have the responsibility of making the regulations as to the conditions under which these citizens would be employed, as to the localities from which they should come, as to the public domain upon which they should work, and as to the nature and character of the work on the public domain.

That, very briefly, is the whole story about this bill. In other words, we did not see any more reason for specifying in detail the conditions of labor or the wage schedules than if we authorized the President to build a public building here in Washington. This is general authority to the President in view of the emergency. Here is a useful public work that will be beneficial to the public in the future that we authorize the President to enter upon and to help employ some of the unemployed.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. President—

Mr. WALSH. I yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. HASTINGS. My understanding from the Senator's statement is that there was objection to the House bill.

Mr. WALSH. Not the House bill. The same bill was introduced in both House and Senate. It was the administration's bill.

Mr. HASTINGS. Yes. I wish to inquire whether, under the amendment as reported by the committee, it is not possible for the President, by regulation, to write exactly what the original bill was?

Mr. WALSH. It most certainly is. The President can carry out his idea of a civilian conservation corps if he sees fit. I do think, in view of the opposition with which the President is now familiar, that he may not intend to carry it out in the detail that he outlined in the original bill. I also have reason to know that the President intends to put in charge of this work a representative of organized labor; and, in view of that fact, it is to be assumed that the work will be carried on under rules and regulations that will be acceptable to labor employed upon this kind of work.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me further?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. HASTINGS. If the Senator knows what the President has in his mind, is there any reason why we should not write it into this bill?

Mr. WALSH. There is a good deal of reason.

Mr. HASTINGS. What reason is there?

Mr. WALSH. We are dealing with an emergency. The President cannot foresee what changes it may be necessary to make a month from now in view of changed conditions. He can not foresee and thereby specify in a legislative act what the conditions may be in Wyoming, and what they may be in the South, and what they may be in the White Mountain region. It is absolutely inconceivable to me that we, in a legislative bill, should proceed to define and specify all the conditions under which these civilians will work, and the amount of pay which they may receive in various parts of the country, the details as to transportation, housing, and sustenance.

Mr. HASTINGS. Then what the President now has in mind will not necessarily be controlling, as I understand from what the Senator says.

Mr. WALSH. The whole bill is permissive, and that is what all this emergency legislation is. Every bill that we have passed here has given the President permissive authority. It has not been compelling and controlling, as it should be if it were urging a permanent policy. That is why I asked the Senators in the very beginning to keep in mind three things: Emergency, relief work, and unemployment.

How can we work out here the details and the circumstances and conditions that are bound to arise from week to week in the working out of this unusual and exceptional problem of transporting people from the eastern seaboard to the far West or to the South and placing them in camps? It will be necessary to build some camps. Will they be under private control or public control? Will they be supplied with shower baths or not? What kind of food will the persons in those camps get? Where will the hospitals be located? It is inconceivable that we could go into those details.

So it seemed to the committee, and they agreed unanimously, that the only proper way to deal with this problem was to say to the President, "Here is the authority you ask to relieve unemployment. Here are the public forests open to you to go in and do forestation work, and here are the unexpended balances that you may use for this purpose."

Mr. COUZENS and Mr. VANDENBERG addressed the Chair.

Mr. WALSH. I yield to the senior Senator from Michigan.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, I am quite in accord with what the Senator from Massachusetts says, but I am concerned about section 2. Section 2 seems to give much more power than is justified under the circumstances; and I should be glad if the Senator would outline what the President might do under section 2.

Mr. WALSH. Let me read section 2:

For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this act, the President is authorized to enter into such contracts or arrangements with States, counties, municipalities, and other public bodies as may be necessary, and the President or the head of any department or agency authorized by him to construct any project or to carry on any such public works, shall have authority to acquire real property by purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise, but the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any property so acquired.

The President has in mind the possibility of making contracts with the several States to do certain kinds of forestation work in these States under contracts which will postpone for some years reimbursing the Federal Government for the work done. In other words, in States that have not the funds to do this important emergency work, this work which all agree will be beneficial to future generations at least, he has in mind that the Federal Government would advance the money necessary to enter into the public domain of the several States under contracts with the States to carry on this work.

The Senator may want to know about the authority to buy private property. The President has no idea of buying private property to any appreciable extent. He says that the Government owns enough property already; but it is quite possible that a situation may develop where it may be

necessary for him to purchase a small piece of property adjoining public domain in the event that in that way the whole scheme of forestation can be better worked out.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President—

Mr. WALSH. He also has in mind, may I say to the Senator from Michigan, the fact that through tax sales the title to a large amount of property has been restored to the States or to municipalities, and there are in their possession a lot of more or less waste lands; and he proposes, if possible, to make contracts with the municipalities that own public lands now, formerly private lands, with the idea of carrying on this forestation work upon them. Do I answer the Senator's question?

Mr. COUZENS. Except that I still do not understand why we should give the President blanket authority "to acquire real property by purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise" from counties, municipalities, and States. It seems to me it is a terrible opening wedge for all kinds of political jockeying and preference when the Federal Treasury is open to buy land and properties from municipalities, counties, and States.

Mr. WALSH. The word "donation" was inserted at the request of the President, who stated that suggestions had been made of possible donations of land for this purpose. The word "purchase" was included simply because of the possibility of a situation developing where it would be necessary to extend the public domain at a small cost for the purpose of carrying out this work. The President emphatically asserted that he did not intend to go into the business of making extensive purchases of real estate for this purpose. The committee felt as the Senator did about it at first. We were reluctant to give to the President this authority to purchase; but we could not very well meet the argument that, especially in the handling of flood conditions on the public domain, it might be necessary for some purchasing to be carried on by the President. If the Senator has any suggestions as to limiting that authority, I should be glad to have them.

Mr. COUZENS. I think that should receive further consideration, because the Senator himself knows the pressure that will be brought to bear upon every department of the Government and every Member of Congress to have the Government acquire certain lands.

Mr. WALSH. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. COUZENS. The President will not be able to deal with these problems personally.

Mr. WALSH. I agree with the Senator; and I can say to him that we would not have put that provision in this bill if it were not for the voluntary assurance of the President that he had no purpose of purchasing lands; that the Government already has too extensive a public domain.

Mr. COUZENS. Since the consideration of the bill is not to be concluded today, I will submit to the Senator by tomorrow something dealing with that matter.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President—

Mr. WALSH. I yield to the junior Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. As I understand, the expenditure under this bill is limited to any unobligated moneys heretofore appropriated for public works. What is that sum?

Mr. WALSH. The sum that is now available, according to the Director of the Budget, is about \$140,000,000. It may be larger; but the Director informed me this morning that the sum that he now knows to be available is approximately \$140,000,000.

Mr. VANDENBERG. If this \$140,000,000 were not devoted into this type of expenditure, what would it be expended for?

Mr. WALSH. It would be expended on other public works.

Mr. VANDENBERG. What kind of public works?

Mr. WALSH. Rivers and harbors, post offices, and similar public works.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Is the Senator sure there is a larger labor content in the reforestation work than there would

be in the regular, ordinary public-works program of the Government?

Mr. WALSH. I think the President originally thought that. I think the President thought that more people could be put to work under this plan than in performing the regular public works; but the committee met that objection of the Senator from Michigan by the last two lines in the committee amendment.

And an amount equal to the amount so expended is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the same purposes for which such moneys were originally appropriated.

The Director of the Budget, and the President also, informed us that there were a large number of these public works which could not be undertaken at once, that the money was available, but objections of one kind or another prevented immediate engagement in the different projects, and that it was that money which he hoped to put to work at once. He claims, as does the Madame Secretary of Labor, that by the last of April or the first of May there will be people actually doing this work, and they expect to spend, between now and the first of July, according to the testimony before us, approximately \$40,000,000, and we saw no objection temporarily to diverting moneys now available, with which projects cannot now be undertaken, for this particular kind of work.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, do I understand correctly that the final language in the bill means that the \$140,000,000, which is to be diverted to reforestation, is to reappear as a supplemental appropriation for the other types of public works?

Mr. WALSH. The committee insists upon that course.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Then, in net result, this bill does represent a new and increased expenditure of \$140,000,000, in the net result?

Mr. WALSH. At a later time.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. It is an authorization, not an expenditure, not an appropriation. What actually happens, under the language to which the Senator from Massachusetts has called attention, is that the sums which are diverted, appropriations already made but unallotted, are reauthorized for the original purposes. Of course it contemplates a final expenditure for the original purposes.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I understand this discrimination the Senator makes in his language, but in net results 6 months from today or a year from today—

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Or 2 years from today or 10 years from today—whenever the Congress actually makes the appropriation under the authorization.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Congress will make the appropriations for the works specified.

Mr. WALSH. That is true.

Mr. VANDENBERG. How many men is it expected will be cared for with \$140,000,000?

Mr. WALSH. When the hearings were first held the Director of the Budget was of the opinion that as much as \$250,000,000 might be available. He has later modified his figures. He informed us that he was having a great deal of difficulty in getting definite figures from the many departments which have available public funds for public works, so that this morning he said he had his hands now on \$140,000,000, and that there might be much more available. The administration expects to put to work, ultimately, or some time during this period, as many as 200,000.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator means they expect to care for 200,000 with \$250,000,000.

Mr. WALSH. That was the original estimate.

Mr. VANDENBERG. So that with only \$140,000,000 they probably will not care for more than 125,000?

Mr. WALSH. Of course there would have to be a reduction in the numbers. I have not worked out the figures. But I ought to say to the Senator that the Director of the Budget does not make \$140,000,000 as his final figure. He said that this morning on his desk he had information that

over \$140,000,000 were available for this purpose, and he expected that sum to be increased.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Assuming, for the sake of the argument, that we are to care for 125,000 with \$140,000,000—and I am submitting my inquiry in entire good faith—may I ask why it is preferable to invoke so much larger a per capita expenditure than, for example, was the case when my able colleague, the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. COUZENS], was proposing to take care of nearly 90,000 with \$25,000,000? Why is not that a preferable method of approaching the problem?

Mr. WALSH. It may be, and, of course, the President, if he sees fit, can put 300,000 people to work by reducing the wages. It depends entirely on what wages are paid these men. We cannot make any estimate of the figures until the President makes his regulations, and is able to state definitely and specifically how much shall be allotted for care, how much for subsistence, how much for shelter, how much for clothing, and so on.

Mr. VANDENBERG. In other words, we cannot really tell anything about it until the final ticket is written?

Mr. WALSH. That is true. This is an emergency. The President says, "There are unemployed people; here are the forests; there is money available; will you give me the authority to proceed to provide employment?"

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The same is true of any arrangement we have made or can make with respect to unemployment. We cannot tell with mathematical certainty just how far a given sum will go in arranging for employment.

Mr. WALSH. It is absolutely impossible to do so. Who can say how many people are employed under the \$2,000,000 authorization for building a public building here in this city? It cannot be done. That is why the elastic authority was given the President in the drafting of the bill, why it is a permissive bill. If we do not want, in this emergency, to give the President permission to help lessen this social evil of unemployment, then we ought not to pass the bill; we ought to fight here over details. But the whole theory of the bill is that we need speed, we need someone with direct authority to act quickly, and we need someone who will try to apply the authority delegated in a helpful way in reducing unemployment.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The only question I am submitting—and than I shall have concluded—is this: Is this the best way to get the maximum use out of \$140,000,000 in terms of relief? That is the whole question.

Mr. WALSH. The President and the Madame Secretary of Labor very emphatically think it is. I am frank to say to the Senator that I do not go as far as they go in estimating the extent of relief this bill would provide. But I do say it is a valuable and a helpful and an important contribution to the conditions which exist in the country at the present time. It is also a fine opportunity to do extensive reforestation work.

Mr. COUZENS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. COUZENS. The Senator does not interpret this act as giving the President authority to put into the Army camps of the country the youngsters between 15 and 21 years of age, as was provided in an amendment we put on the military appropriation bill?

Mr. WALSH. There was a great deal of dispute in the committee, and the able senior Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND] was for some time strongly of the opinion that the bill ought to be limited to employment for the homeless youth of the country. But after thinking it over, we saw that we were getting again into the controversial field: Should they be married or single men? How old should they be? Where would they be recruited? How much time would they spend in the Army camp? We concluded that was a matter we would have to leave to the discretion of the

President. The President, if he sees fit, can confine this work to those young men.

Mr. COUZENS. I do not so construe it, because it says in section 1:

The President is authorized under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe and by utilizing such existing departments or agencies as he may designate, to provide for employing citizens of the United States who are unemployed in the construction—

And so forth.

What I would like to see added as an amendment to this bill is a provision that, entirely outside of the number of men provided for in the bill, they might take care of 88,000 of these young men in the Army camps, as was once provided by the Senate through amendment. In other words, to this bill could be added, without disturbing the other authorizations in the bill, a provision for taking care of 88,000 more young men, from 16 to 22 years of age, and so on, in the Army camps, and we could do that for about 14 or 15 million dollars.

Mr. WALSH. I hope the Senator will not propose that in connection with this bill. I feel strongly that we should confine this legislation to three things—forestation, unemployment, and the expenditure of available moneys for that work. I think the moment we get away from that field we will get into serious difficulty, the same difficulties we met in the hearings, where representatives of labor very strenuously—and they met a favorable response from the committee—opposed any attempt at regimentation of labor, any effort to differentiate between the physically perfect and the physically imperfect, any attempt at providing for examinations in camps, and the other features proposed. I am in sympathy with the general idea the Senator has. I hope the Senator will not present it as an amendment to this bill.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. COPELAND. I should like to say further to the Senator from Michigan that I was very much impressed with the amendment which he offered to the military appropriation bill, and I tried, in the early meetings of the Committee on Labor, to have provision made so that the pending bill would apply to unemployed citizens under 24 years of age. But it became very apparent to us in our discussions that we did not know whether we could find 200,000 or 150,000 of that particular type who would be interested in such a project. So it seemed wiser to broaden the language so that the President could convey the advantages of this measure to these unemployed boys, or might take any others. That was the reason, too, why the matter of the allowance was left as it was, because, if the President were to see fit to take these boys, the matter of the wages would not be a matter of so great importance. But I must emphasize what the Senator from Massachusetts has said, that there was very bitter opposition in our hearings to the use of the Army camps, and to the making of this measure in any sense a military measure, or an adjunct of the Army, or in any way tainted with the militaristic thought.

Mr. WALSH. They object to involuntary control of a man forced to take work regardless of conditions because of his long unemployment.

Mr. COPELAND. Yes. It seemed wise to me, and I was quite converted to the thought, that the broader language and the reference of the matter to the President was very much wiser, and I still hold to that view.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. I desire to ask the Senator whether the bill would confine all of the operations to public lands owned by the States or the Federal Government?

Mr. WALSH. I will say, in reply, that that is the limitation placed in the bill. There was in the original bill a provision authorizing the President to enter into contracts with private individuals to send some of the members of the corps contemplated onto private lands, under contract, for the

purpose of doing forestation work. That was objected to, and I think properly so, by organized labor, on the ground that it would tend to remove from the field of employment work which unemployed in the localities where these private lands are located could perform.

Mr. GEORGE. I understand from the Senator's answer that the measure would not apply to disease control or pest control on private lands adjacent to public forests?

Mr. WALSH. The Senator interprets the bill correctly in that respect. The Department of Agriculture, of course, has appropriations for those purposes and is carrying on that work. We felt we ought not to enter into that domain, and we felt that if we did open the door to that activity there would be no limitation upon where the money could be expended, and where the unemployed could be put to work.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator yield again?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Did the committee discuss the meaning of the words "Government reservations" in line 23, page 4, and what class of reservations would be embraced?

Mr. WALSH. Yes. That expression was used as a substitute for the language in the original bill. The language in the original bill was "national parks, national forests, and other Government reservations." The drafting clerks were of the opinion that "Government reservations" would include national parks and national forests.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Does "Government reservations" include Indian reservations?

Mr. WALSH. Yes.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. FLETCHER. Following the question raised by the Senator from Georgia about public lands, I suppose lands owned by the States would be covered. For instance, the States, under the Clark-McNary Act, cooperating with the Government in reforestation, have their forest commissions, and they have acquired lands. I presume they would come under this measure.

Mr. WALSH. The State of Florida was one of the illustrations used by the President in his conference with the committee. He spoke particularly for large acreages of lands in Florida that are available for forestation purposes. He hopes to be able to make contracts with the Governor of the State for the purpose of doing forestation work in Florida.

Mr. FLETCHER. They are doing splendid work there. I am glad that is taken care of.

I have not before me section 355 of the Revised Statutes, but the provision in the bill is that the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any property so acquired. Just what does that mean?

Mr. WALSH. That section of the statutes reads as follows:

Sec. 355. No public money shall be expended upon any site or land purchased by the United States for the purposes of erecting thereon any armory, arsenal, fort, fortification, navy yard, custom-house, lighthouse, or other public building of any kind whatever until the written opinion of the Attorney General shall be had in favor of the validity of the title, nor until the consent of the legislature of the State in which the land or site may be to such purchase has been given.

The reason for that was because of the haste that may be desirable in connection with the purchase of land.

Mr. FLETCHER. It is not necessary to have an opinion of the Attorney General nor necessary to have legislative action by the State?

Mr. WALSH. That is true.

Mr. FLETCHER. Let me inquire further about section 4 of the bill. For instance, appropriations and allotments have been made from the general fund for the erection of public buildings. The contracts have not been let and cannot be let in 90 days, perhaps. Also, there are projects authorized by Congress and appropriations made both for flood control and for navigation purposes. Can we be assured that, if the money is not now pledged or contracted

for or the work actually commenced on those projects, it does not mean the abandonment of those projects?

Mr. WALSH. That was thoroughly discussed in the committee, and we were of the unanimous opinion that they should not be abandoned. The language to which the Senator refers was incorporated at the request of the junior Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] because he had in mind projects in his State that are almost ready to be let under contract, and he desired them to go forward and not be eliminated by this bill. The provision was inserted so that all funds that may be used immediately by contract for public works may be removed from the operations of this bill. I can assure the Senator that all public works that are contracted for or that can be contracted for in the next 90 days are not included in the bill.

May I say that what the administration has in mind is such funds as are illustrated by the Boston post office a few years ago. Six million dollars was made available for 2 or 3 years, but no actual work was done. It is the purpose of the administration, where there are sums of money such as those which are not ready to be submitted to contract, that those funds may be temporarily withdrawn and work immediately started on the undertakings contemplated by this bill.

Mr. FLETCHER. It does not mean the project will be abandoned, but that later on it will come back and use the same fund?

Mr. WALSH. It is the purpose of the legislation to require every project that has already been voted upon and already approved to be ultimately constructed.

Mr. COPELAND, Mr. TRAMMELL, and Mr. VANDENBERG addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CONNALLY in the chair). Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. WALSH. I will yield first to the Senator from New York, who rose first, I believe.

Mr. COPELAND. Let me add to what the Senator from Massachusetts has said to the Senator from Florida. We had in mind all the time in writing the bill that there is in process of preparation now another public works bill, and that unquestionably there will be a resurvey or a restudy of the projects for which appropriations have already been made. But pending that we have provided authorization for all the projects which are wiped out temporarily by the language of this bill.

Mr. WALSH. I yield now to the junior Senator from Florida.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Mr. President, I understood the testimony a little differently in regard to the question of existing projects which have been authorized. If the chairman of the committee will recall, I asked Mr. Douglas, the Director of the Budget, who was there representing the administration, if we adopted the provision in regard to providing finances for reforestation as the language was before the committee changed it—and the committee changed it slightly only—whether all the other projects which had not actually been entered into under contract—not by appropriation but under contract—would be continued. He said in substance that the other projects, or many of them, would be reconsidered; that some of them would be continued and some of them would not be continued. That statement will be found in his testimony. A representative of the administration stated that. That made me very apprehensive about some of those projects.

Mr. WALSH. The Senator's statement is correct, and because of that evidence section 4 was redrafted and an attempt made to prevent the inclusion of any fund already appropriated that could be put to use on public works immediately. It was our endeavor to eliminate such items from the bill.

Mr. TRAMMELL. Will the Senator allow me to read from the testimony of Mr. Douglas?

Mr. WALSH. But it was because of that testimony we redrafted the section. The Senator is correct.

Mr. TRAMMELL. I should like to have it appear in the RECORD, since I have made the statement. I asked this question:

I would like to know if the plan you contemplate under this bill carries with it the entire suspension of all public works that have not been contracted for up to the present date?

Mr. DOUGLAS. It contemplates a temporary cessation of obligations of funds for that purpose until a plan has been formulated.

Senator TRAMMELL. In other words, all public-works projects—which would include rivers and harbors projects, I presume—would be suspended until the check-up is made for the purpose of obtaining funds to undertake what is termed an emergency project to take care of emergency unemployment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes; temporarily. The obligation of public funds for that kind of project, for new projects, is suspended.

Senator TRAMMELL. Have you filed with the committee, or can you file with the committee, an itemization of those funds that are not up to the present time obligated?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I cannot.

The uncertainty of it was the point I wanted to bring to the attention of the chairman of the committee.

Mr. WALSH. I have had a good deal of discussion of the matter with Mr. Douglas, and I think he appreciates that the committee does not desire any authorized public works to be suspended. The purpose of the legislation is to put to work money that has not yet been contracted for and that is available, and that all public works authorized shall be carried on as usual.

Mr. WAGNER and Mr. VANDENBERG addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. GEORGE in the chair). Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. WALSH. Will the Senator from Michigan permit me to yield first to the Senator from New York?

Mr. VANDENBERG. Certainly.

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. President, I want to ask the Senator whether or not the Director of the Budget submitted a list of projects which it is contemplated would be temporarily abandoned in order that the money may be used for this purpose?

Mr. WALSH. The Director of the Budget has in preparation such a list. He has expressed great difficulty in getting such a list prepared. It requires communication with nearly every department in the Federal Government. I expect a communication from him giving us the available information he has with reference to that matter.

Mr. WAGNER. The reason I make the inquiry is because, being willing to support the bill, I want to have assurance that public works which within a reasonable time could be started would not be abandoned. Otherwise we would not be doing anything with this legislation except transferring funds from one place to another. I have the very definite assurance that no project will be abandoned which in a reasonable time can be inaugurated, and as to other projects for which the money may be used or transferred now, that when the larger public-works program comes in which is under preparation, sums may be appropriated for the other projects.

While I am on my feet, let me say there is another thing that I think ought to be emphasized, in view of the question of the senior Senator from Michigan [Mr. COUZENS] as to the boys that may be taken care of. There is nothing in this legislation that will prevent the taking of young men from 15 or 16 years of age up who are unemployed if they are able to do the character of work required under the bill.

Mr. WALSH. The President will have to regulate that.

Mr. WAGNER. Exactly.

Mr. WALSH. I yield now to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. May I invite the Senator's attention—and I should particularly like to have the senior Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND] follow me in this question because of his interest in river and harbor work—to the possible effect of the language in section 4 upon the river and harbor legislation. We are going to suspend every appropriation for every project upon which actual construction is not commenced within 90 days. Practically

all our river and harbor work is done in the summer and fall. We have a river and harbor bill only once in every 3 or 4 years. Therefore, it seems to me, if the language in section 4 applies to river and harbor appropriations, it virtually suspends all river and harbor work almost indefinitely.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield to me?

Mr. WALSH. Certainly.

Mr. COPELAND. The Senator from Michigan is right. It does.

Mr. WALSH. Under authorization of the President.

Mr. COPELAND. Yes; under authorization of the President.

Mr. WALSH. He has discretion.

Mr. COPELAND. But the President will not suspend all the work by any means. Mr. Douglas made it very clear to us that it is the intention to resurvey the situation in the country as to the immediate needs in this respect. Those things which are immediate and which need early attention are going to be given early attention. We have a stupendous public works bill coming along pretty soon. In that bill will be incorporated all those things which the President and his advisers regard as most pressing.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Does the Senator contemplate there will be any river and harbor appropriations in that bill?

Mr. COPELAND. I certainly do.

Mr. WALSH. I do, too.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I shall be very much surprised if there are.

Mr. WALSH. The President told us that he has in mind the possibility of an intercoastal water canal in Florida and similar projects. I mentioned to him the widening of Cape Cod Canal, which is in a dangerous and unsafe condition.

Mr. COPELAND. The Senator is right when he says I am greatly interested. I am interested in the needs of my own State as well as in national needs; but there is need to have funds at once to carry on the emergency relief work so well described by the author of the bill, the Senator from Massachusetts. Since there are funds which are unallocated, which are not being used, which are tied up in the sense that they have been appropriated and cannot be used at once—

Mr. VANDENBERG. They are allocated, however.

Mr. COPELAND. They are allocated, but at the same time those funds could not be used in spite of the fact that they are allocated, and so temporarily they are taken away from their original allocation to be used for this purpose. But the committee, to protect all of us who are interested in projects, said that the sums heretofore allocated and appropriated should be authorized to be reappropriated. I would think, of course, that the Senator from Michigan would agree with me that in this time of emergency, in this time of depression, when things have changed completely from the times when we made the appropriations, it may well be that appropriations which we authorized 2 or 3 years ago are not wise to be carried out now. I am perfectly willing myself to trust the President.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Except that if it is going to cost \$1,500 or \$2,000 per man per year for relief under this bill, it occurs to me that we might have precisely the same unemployment-relief element in continuing a river and harbor contract which does deal with a public necessity.

Mr. COPELAND. Let me invite the Senator's attention to this fact. No one knows at this moment how successful this project may be or how many men may be engaged on the project. If it is a great success and works out as the President hopes it will and as those of us who are interested in it hope it will, it may be wise to extend it and broaden it. I have no doubt at all if it is a success that it will be necessary to go further and get funds in addition to those taken away from projects already authorized.

Mr. VANDENBERG. But the Senator from New York fully realizes that there is a totally different philosophy of action involved with respect to public-building construction and river and harbor projects so far as governmental prece-

dent is concerned. We have a very definite long-range continuity of program in respect to rivers and harbors. We pass a bill about once every 3 or 4 years in respect to rivers and harbors. We have done that. The program is in process of completion, and yet under this bill, summarily, without any resurvey on our part and without any opportunity for us to exercise our judgment, we propose to stop every river and harbor project in the land, at least permissively.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield to me?

Mr. WALSH. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I do not understand that the statement just made by the Senator from Michigan accurately states the effect of this bill.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I desire to be accurate.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I am perfectly sure of that; I do not raise any question about it; but there is a question that arises as to the necessity for the last four lines on page 6. It is my impression that the diversion of the fund already appropriated does not repeal the authorizations heretofore made; the authorizations stand; and the language to which I have just referred, namely, "and an amount equal to the amount so expended is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the same purposes for which such moneys were originally appropriated", is, in a sense, surplusage. The authorizations still stand, and the Congress can reappropriate from those authorizations even though this language were not in the bill. I take it that the object of the language is to make clear the fact that there is no intention of repealing the authorizations.

Mr. WALSH. The Senator from Arkansas has stated the situation exactly.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The funds have been made available through both authorizations and appropriations; they are not quickly to be expended. In the meantime the effect of this bill will be to divert the sums so appropriated, or such part of them as the President shall find necessary for the immediate purposes of this bill; and at any time, tomorrow or immediately after the passage of this bill, if the Congress thought it was necessary to do so, it could reappropriate the funds on the authorizations existing or on the one carried by the bill, which is a mere repetition of that which is already the law.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator from Arkansas and I are not in disagreement. The Senator from Arkansas, however, I think, overlooks the point I made—that it has never been our practice to make river and harbor appropriations except in accordance with a general, long-range plan once every 3 or 4 years. My inquiry is whether or not there is the slightest hope of bringing back the rivers and harbors money in the same degree that there would be an obvious opportunity to bring back the public-buildings projects money.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. The authorization remains; the Congress, as it always does, will make the appropriation if it deems it necessary to do so in order to carry out the law. The effect of this arrangement is to make quick use of funds which have been appropriated, and to do so for the purpose of giving employment to a considerable number of people. It is not to be regarded as a major or final measure touching unemployment; but it takes funds which we know are in existence, which have already been provided, and applies them to an immediate purpose, leaving the authorizations upon which those funds were appropriated still standing, so that when the necessity exists in the opinion of Congress the funds may again be provided through an appropriation.

Mr. VANDENBERG. But the Senator will agree, I think, that it is a correct statement that under the terms of the bill practically every rivers and harbors project will be suspended this summer, unless—

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Oh, no.

Mr. WALSH. No.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Unless there is an appropriation made over again before Congress shall adjourn.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I do not agree to that at all. I do not think it is true, either in fact or in law. The effect of this arrangement, as I comprehend it, is to give the President leeway and authority touching all funds that have been appropriated for public works but which have not been actually allotted, so that he may use them for the purposes of this bill and to facilitate the measures that are contemplated for the relief of unemployment. If a river and harbor appropriation that has been made is not to be expended in all probability for a year or a year and a half or two years, no valid reason in the world can be given for not using that money now and replacing it when it is actually needed.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Will the Senator bear with me for just one observation?

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I have not the floor, but I will be glad to hear the Senator.

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I call the Senator's attention to the fact that the effect of the 90-day clause in the language of the bill particularly runs against river and harbor appropriations, because those are projects upon which actual construction in the natural course of events will not start until the summertime. They are not projects of next year or 2 years from now; they are projects of this year, and from their very nature I submit that the 90-day limitation is particularly prejudicial against that particular type of public work.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. In respect to river and harbor projects, actual construction may begin at any time after the appropriation has been made and the necessary plans and specifications have been provided. The object of that 90-day provision I assume to be is to avoid the diversion of funds that are quickly to be used for the purposes for which they have been appropriated.

Mr. WALSH. That is exactly the purpose.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. If work on a project is to begin in 90 days, then we will not take any of the funds for that project; but if the work is not to begin in 90 days, then we can use the funds and replace them when the work actually begins.

Mr. WALSH. The Senator has interpreted the provision correctly.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. President—

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. DICKINSON. I want to call attention to the fact that there is a good deal of difference between the allotment of an appropriation and the obligation of appropriation. Here we are dealing with unobligated money, not allotted money.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Of course, it is not quite true that moneys are allotted when appropriated, for necessarily when a lump sum has been appropriated, it is not immediately allotted, but when the Engineers Department has apportioned the funds to particular projects that constitutes an allotment.

Mr. DICKINSON. That is correct.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. But that may not mean that the work is to begin immediately; it may not mean that the work is ready to be commenced; it may imply that the work may be done at a time remote in the future; and, of course, the object of this arrangement is to prevent the necessity of raising additional funds now; it is to make immediate use of funds already available for other purposes.

Mr. DICKINSON. What I want to call the Senator's attention to is the fact that quite a percentage of our river and harbor work is done by the War Department, by their own forces, with their own equipment, and there is no allotment to that kind of work. It is simply carried on; and when there is no allocation or where there is no obligation on a future contract, that money would come within the provisions of this bill; and that is the serious part of it, as suggested by the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, I do not think that the President has had any idea whatever of stopping the development of any river and harbor project. As has been stated re-

peatedly by the Senator from Arkansas, the whole theory of this bill is to give the President discretion to take funds that are not in use and which are not likely to be used at once and to employ them for this purpose.

Mr. DICKINSON. Let me suggest that when money is taken away from a project, it is in very serious straits until the project goes clear through the Budget, clear through the Appropriations Committee, and clear through the Congress again.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. It is in exactly the same situation that it was before the authorization was made and before the appropriation was made.

Mr. DICKINSON. That is exactly correct. In other words, here we are taking \$140,000,000—if that is the amount to be used—and there is being imposed upon the particular function of the Government involved the necessity of making, in this strenuous period, a new showing before the Bureau of the Budget, a new showing before the Congress as to the need of the funds to be reappropriated before there can be carried on the projects which are going to be discontinued when the money is taken away from them.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. We do not discontinue any project that is not completed; we do not discontinue a project that is commenced; we simply use the money that has been appropriated where the project has not been commenced or will not begin within 90 days.

Mr. WALSH. The illustration I gave about the Boston post office is quite in point.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. That is a good illustration.

Mr. WALSH. For 2 whole years there was no contract made; there was not a dollar expended. They were drafting plans; there were many details that had to be worked out before making the contract.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. And I take it that the money was lying there idle and it might very well have been used during those 2 years for other emergency purposes.

Mr. WALSH. That is the whole purpose of this proposed legislation. I think the Senators from Michigan and Iowa are unduly alarmed in suggesting that there can be any interference with existing projects.

Mr. DICKINSON. Let me suggest one further observation with reference to this bill. Section 1 does not limit the number of men; it does not limit the amount which may be expended on behalf of each man; it does not limit the pay they may receive. The only limitation on the President as to the entire amount of this obligation is found in section 4, if that is a limitation. Is it the interpretation of the committee that he is limited to these funds in carrying out the provisions of this bill? After he had gone along for 6 months he might find that instead of having an obligation of \$140,000,000 he had an obligation of \$340,000,000?

Mr. WALSH. He is limited to these funds that are unobligated; he can use no other funds without coming to Congress for permission. He is strictly limited to them; there cannot be any question about that.

Mr. DICKINSON. I should like to say a word further.

Mr. WALSH. First, let me say that the Senator inquired about the number of persons to be employed. Who can estimate the number of persons who may be employed; who can estimate when they may be employed; who can estimate who may constitute the best class to be employed; who can estimate what their wages should be? Would we, in giving the President permission to build a post office or other public building in Washington, say he can only employ certain men; that the rate of wages of plasterers shall be so much; that the rate of wages of men who lay the foundations shall be so much; that they shall live in camps, or that they shall not live in camps? To me the whole idea of going into detail in enacting legislation providing for the construction of public buildings or other public works is absurd. If we cannot trust the President to provide the proper labor standards and wage standards, whom can we trust?

Mr. DICKINSON. I suggest that the very statement of the Senator emphasizes the uncertainty of the whole project,

as to where it is going to lead and where we are going to find ourselves in the end.

Mr. WALSH. Of course, this is an experiment, and, of course, it is designed to relieve a present emergency and not to be a permanent policy. We would not think of suggesting that this measure should embody a permanent policy, but we are dealing with an emergency. We are dealing with the relief of unemployment. We are trying to find quickly something by way of relief. We find the great public domain of our country opening up opportunities for employment, and we say to the President, "Go into that domain and use it to relieve partially the unemployment situation, and to that extent improve conditions in the United States."

Mr. DICKINSON. Let me suggest that there is no time limit put in the bill at all.

Mr. WALSH. Except the money limit. When the money has been exhausted he has to stop. That is the time limit.

Mr. DICKINSON. I cannot see the limitation here.

Mr. WALSH. Of course, the Senator will agree that the President is studying and covering the whole field of domestic readjustment; that we have chaos and distress and unemployment. This is why we are giving the President exceptional emergency powers. If Senators do not accept these conditions, they can make all kinds of arguments against this bill.

Mr. DICKINSON. I do accept that condition.

Mr. WALSH. I said, in the first words I used, that we must think in terms of emergency. We must keep thinking of the words "emergency relief unemployment." When we think of those words we have to use the word "discretion." Where? How? We cannot go into detail, and that is the way this bill is framed. It says, "In view of these conditions here are the forests of the country. Here are some funds. Here are the unemployed. Go out and find useful Government work for them and extend to them some measure of relief."

That is the whole principle on which the bill is framed.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President—

Mr. WALSH. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Massachusetts be permitted to yield in order that a message from the President may be laid down and read. It is a brief message.

Mr. WALSH. I do not know that I have anything more to say, unless there are other questions.

Mr. FESS. I desire to ask the Senator a few questions.

Mr. WALSH. Before taking my seat, however, I wish to impress upon the Senate the fact that this is a permissive bill, not a compelling bill, and that it is permissive because of emergency conditions in the country. It is an honest, patriotic effort to extend relief; and I hope Senators will interpret the provisions of the bill in that light. If they do, I am sure they will agree that the amendment proposed by the committee is an improvement upon the original bill, and that it takes care of the situation as satisfactorily as can be expected in view of the emergency conditions.

This bill is illustrative of the present temporary emergency policy. It is an authorization under which the President can deal decisively, speedily, and helpfully with one phase of a domestic problem of large and increasing importance—unemployment relief.

The President of necessity is given wide discretion both as to policy and administration.

The extent of the benefits that will accrue from this kind of legislation cannot be estimated.

Its possibilities of helpfulness to the unemployed and its value in the conservation of a great natural resource are exceedingly great.

It should be an important aid also in stimulating the resumption of trade and production.

The President is left free from legislative details and restrictions.

The committee feel that in the present emergency he must be left free to determine how to handle the many and difficult details of this problem by the judgment of circumstances as they develop.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLARK in the chair). Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. WALSH. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. FESS. I desire to ask the Senator in reference to section 1, as to its extent, how far it reaches.

Mr. WALSH. I will read the Senator a very concise statement of my interpretation of section 1.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. What is the question?

Mr. FESS. My question is this: The bill provides for employing citizens of the United States who are unemployed—I am reading on line 14 of page 4—"in the construction, maintenance, and carrying on of works of a public nature in connection with the forestation of lands." I wish to inquire whether that is limited simply to the forestation of lands.

Mr. WALSH. Yes; it is. The original bill had a comma after "works of a public nature", and then followed with the word "forestation." The committee changed that and limited the works of a public nature to "such as forestation" of lands belonging to the United States and the prevention of forest fires, floods, and soil erosion, plant-pest and disease control.

Mr. FESS. I wanted to know whether the latter statement did not modify "forestation of lands"? It says "suitable for timber production"; that is one; "the prevention of forest fires, floods, and soil erosion" is another; "plant-pest and disease control" is another; "the construction, maintenance, or repair of paths, trails, and fire lanes in the national parks and national forests" is another. Then there is this other expression:

And such other work on the public domain and Government reservations as the President may determine to be desirable.

What is the reason for that?

Mr. WALSH. The reason for that is that the President, in all probability, would have to build camps; he would have to make arrangements for supplying water to the camps; and that language was used so as to permit him to make provision for housing, caring, and other desirable undertakings for these unemployed persons.

Mr. FESS. My concern was as to whether we might not be authorizing the President to engage in some new field that ought to have specific consideration before we did it, because otherwise we might make commitments involving heavy expenditures in the future.

Mr. WALSH. I do not know of very many things that the President can build in the public domain. We had in mind the matter which the Senator has properly suggested, and sought to limit the activities under this bill to the public domain and to the things named here—forestation and the other things. I think, on further reflection, the Senator will agree that the limitation here is all that could be desired under the circumstances.

Mr. FESS. I was interested to know if the committee had considered that.

Mr. WALSH. We did. That very thing was thoroughly discussed.

Mr. FESS. Another question I desire to ask is whether the committee discussed how expensive per man this would be, where clothing and subsistence are furnished.

Mr. WALSH. No; we did not. The provisions of the original draft provided for that, and a good deal of discussion on that subject was gone into before the committee. We felt, however, that all of that should be eliminated; that it was a detail that should not be embodied in a legislative act; that when we appropriate money to build a post office or to develop rivers and harbors we do not go into details about furnishing clothing and about furnishing subsistence, and so forth.

Mr. FESS. I sympathize with what the Senator said earlier about the details. I share with him a good deal his feeling on that subject; but it occurred to me that we might be launching into a thing here that is going to be much more expensive than hiring men at fixed rates, in

view of the fact that we are proceeding to pay all the cost of their maintenance, and so forth.

Mr. WALSH. Of course, as I said before, this is more or less an experiment. The President undoubtedly will have to change his policy from time to time as he finds that a certain plan does not work, and develop along the desired lines. We have had, of necessity, to give him that discretion. No work like this has ever been undertaken heretofore. There is no precedent for it insofar as the Federal Government is concerned, so we felt that it was improper to define and specify the labor conditions and the wage schedule.

Mr. FESS. Frankly, I was a little disturbed by the chairman's side remark a while ago when he said that the President had decided to put some union-labor man in charge of this work, because such men are always concerned about a high wage, with which the Senator and I agree; but if the wage and also subsistence are paid, there is an opening there for a good deal of disadvantage to the Government.

Mr. WALSH. I think the detail of that can be worked out very satisfactorily. I think in different camps different wages may be fixed, and I think the wage should be fixed with an idea of deducting from it the cost of sustenance and of clothing. I did not intend to convey the idea that the President had finally decided to name a labor representative as director.

Mr. FESS. Certainly.

Mr. WALSH. May I add, in this connection, that it reminds me of another provision that the Senator from New York [Mr. COPELAND] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], members of the committee, helped to incorporate in the committee redraft; namely, the framing of the provision as to compensation in such a way that the present law as to reduction in wages would be applicable to these employees. We felt that the President should fix the wage at such a sum as would permit the operation of that law. The original draft contemplated that that law should not apply to these men, because there the wage was fixed at \$30, and the wage appeared to be so low that it was thought unfair and improper to make a reduction of 15 percent of that wage; so we eliminated even that from this bill.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, and other Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield; and, if so, to whom?

Mr. WALSH. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, we might just as well understand now that if the President is to be permitted to go out into the country and onto the farms and take idle persons who are not in the habit of receiving more than a dollar or two dollars per day and put them into camps and pay them \$5 or \$10 per day for work of this character, the bill will accomplish no substantial results. There ought to be a reasonable latitude allowed with respect to wages, but there ought not to be written into this bill a standard of wages that is applicable to skilled laborers or to union employees. We might just as well meet that issue now.

Mr. WALSH. In fact, there will have to be different classes of labor—common labor and skilled labor.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Certainly.

Mr. WALSH. We have even left that to the President's discretion.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. A man who gets his sustenance and his shelter and the other benefits that come or are presumed to come with these camps can afford to work for a smaller amount until he can get more liberal terms of employment. The object is to take up as much as possible of the slack and to give a measure of employment to those who cannot secure it now.

Mr. COPELAND, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, and Mr. VANDENBERG addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. To whom does the Senator from Massachusetts yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield to the Senator from New York. Then I will yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I should like to say, in further reply to the Senator from Ohio, that the original bill provided for a wage of a dollar a day, and so forth. The amendment offered by the committee makes it a relief bill instead of an employment bill in the ordinary sense; and, if the Senator will observe, at the bottom of page 4 and the top of page 5 the President is authorized "to provide for housing the persons so employed and for furnishing them with such subsistence, clothing, medical attendance, and hospitalization", and finally a cash allowance of some sort. The wage part is not emphasized as it was in the original bill.

Further, let me say that it was estimated that the housing, subsistence, clothing, medical attendance, and hospitalization would amount to about a dollar a day, and we took some testimony on that score.

Now, a final thing and I will not annoy the Senator further.

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, what is included in the term "clothing"?

Mr. WALSH. I do not think anybody gave us expert evidence on that.

Mr. COPELAND. It did not include silk hats. I am sure of that. [Laughter.] It means the roughest kind of clothing, such as is furnished to privates in the Army.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Clothing appropriate for the use of the persons in their employment.

Mr. COPELAND. That is right.

One thing further, and then I will stop.

I want to say to the Senator from Michigan that it seemed to me that any prudent business man, if he had arranged for money to be used during the next 2 or 3 years, had it in the bank, and then some emergency came along, would be foolish to go and borrow new money instead of making use temporarily of funds which he had dedicated to another purpose. This money which is to be used is money which theoretically, at least, is in the Treasury. Some of the funds are unexpended balances. Those of us who have served on the Appropriations Committee realize that every year, when we make up the appropriation bills, some of the funds are taken from unexpended balances; and so it is contemplated that the President will seek out those unexpended balances, those activities which may be deferred temporarily, and in that way find the money without a new call upon the taxpayers at this time.

Further, so far as one man can commit another, I know from what the President told us at the White House the other night that he is as much interested in the river and harbor construction and activities as the Senator from Michigan and myself, because, as the Senator from Massachusetts has said, he spoke specifically of a canal across the State of Florida as one of the things that might possibly be considered, not as a promise or a definite arrangement but merely as an example of what might be done. So I know that the President has no thought in the world of discontinuing any of those activities relating to rivers and harbors which are essential in the immediate future for the welfare of our country.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE and Mr. VANDENBERG addressed the Chair.

Mr. WALSH. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin. Then I will yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I desire to make reference to a statement made by the Senator from Ohio when he expressed apprehension that the language to be found on page 4, beginning in line 22, "and such other work on the public domain and Government reservations as the President may determine to be desirable", was too broad, too sweeping. In that connection, since we are merely considering the bill, I desire to suggest that the apprehension concerning that language could be easily taken care of by inserting, on line 22, after the word "work", the words "incidental to or necessary in connection with any of the

projects of the character enumerated", so that it would read:

And such other work incidental to or necessary in connection with any of the projects of the character enumerated on the public domain and Government reservations as the President may determine to be desirable.

That would give him the broadest sort of power to undertake any other work not enumerated but made necessary incidental to or in connection with any of the projects which are above enumerated.

Mr. WALSH. That suggestion will be incorporated in the bill. I appreciate the Senator's suggestion.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. May I say that the language might be further modified so as to read, "in the opinion of the President necessary to carry out the purposes herein enumerated."

Mr. WALSH. Correct.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President—

Mr. WALSH. If the Senator from Wisconsin will propose an amendment of that kind tomorrow, I shall be glad to accept it.

I yield now to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, in response to a question asked by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. DICKINSON], the Senator from Massachusetts made a very eloquent appeal for the summary passage of this bill because of the dire need which he depicted. I am sure he did not mean to infer that the only way that one can be sympathetic with that dire need is to take the bill "as is"; and surely he did not mean to infer that those who have submitted inquiries respecting the bill are any less sympathetic with the objective than he is.

Mr. WALSH. No; I did not mean to infer that. I did think at times during the discussion here that some Senators were approaching the consideration of the bill in a critical way; but that is perfectly legitimate.

Mr. VANDENBERG. May I ask the Senator how the employment of this labor is contemplated to be made, and whether there is any expectation that it will be representative of unemployment the country over? Where are these men who are to be put to work to come from?

Mr. WALSH. The language of the bill covering employing citizens is as follows:

To provide for employing citizens of the United States who are unemployed in the construction, maintenance, and carrying on of works of a public nature.

The President, in his original plan and in his discussion with us of the purposes, said he contemplated selecting the citizens who are to undertake this work from the several States in proportion to the number of unemployed in the several States. That is a matter of regulation, however.

Mr. VANDENBERG. In other words, the expectation is that there will be, as nearly as possible, a uniform treatment of the unemployment problem the country over?

Mr. WALSH. If New York City had 10 times as many unemployed as Detroit, it would be expected that there would be more people employed from New York than from Detroit.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Are they to be transported to the points where the projects are located?

Mr. WALSH. That was contemplated in the original bill, and the expense of transportation was to be paid by the Government.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. May I say, in further response to the inquiry made by the Senator from Michigan, that the Secretary of Labor stated in her testimony, if I remember correctly, that it is contemplated that the Department of Labor, through the United States employment agencies and in conjunction with State agencies, will be the Department through which the selection of these men, in proportion, insofar as practicable, to unemployment, is to be undertaken.

Mr. DILL. I should like to suggest, in addition to that, that all the relief agencies of the different States would also be conferred with.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That is correct.

Mr. WALSH. That is a matter of regulation with the President. He has intimated that is the course he would follow.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Massachusetts yield to me?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. DILL. I was interested in the discussion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] a while ago about restricting the operation of the measure to only Government land and State and municipally owned land that might be reforested or might be dealt with. I appreciate the reasons the Senator from Massachusetts gave for not including them in the bill. On the other hand, I am convinced that the work of reforestation, from the standpoint of flood control, would be worth very little in many sections of the country if it were confined entirely to Government land, because the vast areas which need reforestation—and it is particularly true in the far Northwest—are privately owned lands. I am wondering whether the Senator has given consideration to the possibility of having loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to private owners who are willing to cooperate with the President in his plan of reforestation in any sections of the country.

Mr. WALSH. That is a proposal to which we did not give consideration in the committee—namely, the one the Senator suggests, of loans being made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. We did consider the proposal of authorizing the President to enter into contracts with private individuals to carry on forestation on their lands or properties. We felt that that would be opening the door pretty wide; that it might lead to scattered efforts, a place here and another camp far away, and only a few men in one place and a few in another. We thought it would be better to postpone consideration of that, although we did recognize some merit in it, as the Senator from Washington indicates. We thought it better to postpone it until we saw how this project worked out, and perhaps in later legislation give that authority. I understand the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is specifically authorized to make loans to private individuals for reforestation work. It is a project that is considered self-liquidating.

Mr. DILL. There is the other argument, that it would be the Government entering upon private employment, which I was trying to meet by my suggestion of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation lending money for this purpose, for which it would not ordinarily be authorized to make loans.

I am not going to press the matter as an amendment to the pending bill, but it does seem to me that the effectiveness of this reforestation work, and particularly as it looks toward flood control, will be hampered, and made almost worth very little if it is confined entirely to Government reservations. The fact of the matter is that on the Government lands the cutting of timber has been so controlled that it is not such a serious proposition. The private lands are the ones which are making the trouble.

Mr. WALSH. In other words, the Senator feels there is more need of reforestation on private lands than on Government land?

Mr. DILL. They ought to go together.

Mr. COOLIDGE. Mr. President, will my colleague yield?

Mr. WALSH. I yield.

Mr. COOLIDGE. I should like to ask my colleague whether in the committee they considered, in connection with section 3, the possibility of going out and buying group insurance, the same as an individual would do. Otherwise we would be building up another pension scheme, which might go along and cost the Government a certain amount for 25 or 50 years, whereas if we set up a fund out of the fund the Government is to spend, we could buy this insurance and pay for it, and it would be carried along year after year.

Mr. WALSH. We did not give consideration to that aspect of the question. The original bill authorized the

establishment of a civilian corps, and in that bill was a proviso against pensions. As we abandoned the idea of a civilian corps we did not think it necessary to put such a restriction in this bill. We have left the whole project open to the President to proceed in the ordinary, usual way, of employing the unemployed to perform this work.

Mr. COOLIDGE. Probably at some later date it will be possible to offer amendments to the bill.

Mr. WALSH. Undoubtedly.

Mr. COOLIDGE. I wondered whether the Senator would have any objection to putting into this section, or having it go along with the present law, a provision that the Government might set up a fund and go out and buy group insurance.

Mr. WALSH. I will be glad to submit the proposal to the committee, and give it consideration. Of course, as the Senator knows, the Federal employees' compensation laws are specifically made applicable.

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I should like to say a word in reply to what the Senator from Washington stated. He spoke about extending the benefits of the act to private lands.

We gave study to that question, and it seemed to us that it was unfair to go upon private lands and benefit private landowners by the employment of persons paid such a small amount that it would deprive normally employed labor from doing the work upon these private holdings, work which would benefit the private owners.

I think the Senator would do well, however, to present an amendment to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act at the proper time, to provide for loans for that purpose, because it is not only in his section of the country that there are private holdings in cut-over land, but that is true in my section of the country, too. In the part of New York State where my own home is located, in the Ramapo Mountains, there are thousands upon thousands of acres of cut-over land, land which formerly carried great forests, and it could be restored by the proper planting, and so forth. So I hope the Senator will press the matter.

There is one other matter, however, relative to the private land, of which I want to speak, in reply to what the Senator from Georgia suggested. There can be no doubt but that occasionally in pest-control work it will be necessary to extend some of the operations of this activity to private land, and it might well be that if anything were done in marsh drainage or in flood control, it might be necessary to have some of the activity on private land, not for the benefit directly of the private landowner but in order that the public domain might be benefited by the carrying out of the project.

Mr. DILL. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator that since this plan is to go into operation so soon, we shall have an opportunity to see how it will work out in time to know what legislation should be enacted regarding such loans.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its labors today it take a recess until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLARK in the chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT—REORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AGENCIES (H.DOC. NO. 7)

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 1, title III, of the act entitled "An act to maintain the credit of the United States Government", approved March 20, 1933, I am transmitting herewith an Executive order reorganizing the agricultural credit agencies of the United States.

This Executive order consolidates in one agency—the Farm Credit Administration—the functions of all present

Federal organizations which deal primarily with agricultural credit, namely, the Federal Farm Board, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the functions of the Secretary of Agriculture with regard to loans in aid of agriculture, and those of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation pertaining to the management of regional agricultural-credit corporations. The functions of the Federal Farm Board with regard to further stabilization operations are abolished by the order.

A better coordination of the agencies involved in our agricultural credit system will produce a more uniform program for agricultural credits and will result in substantial economies. A saving of more than \$2,000,000 is the immediate effect of this order. Further substantial savings are anticipated.

Important as are the foregoing, of greater and controlling importance is the maintenance of the long-standing policy of the Federal Government to maintain and strengthen a sound and permanent system of cooperative agricultural credit, subject to Federal supervision and operated on the basis of providing the maximum of security to present and prospective investors in bonds and debentures resting on farm mortgages or other agricultural securities—all for the purpose of meeting the credit needs of agriculture at minimum cost.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 27, 1933.

The accompanying paper was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, and it is as follows:

EXECUTIVE ORDER REORGANIZING AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AGENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES

Whereas sections 401 and 403 of title IV of part II of the Legislative Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1933, as amended by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1933, provide:

SEC. 401. The Congress hereby declares that a serious emergency exists by reason of the general economic depression; that it is imperative to reduce drastically governmental expenditures; and that such reduction may be accomplished in great measure by proceeding immediately under the provisions of this title.

Accordingly the President shall investigate the present organization of all executive and administrative agencies of the Government and shall determine what changes therein are necessary to accomplish the following purposes:

- (a) To reduce expenditures to the fullest extent consistent with the efficient operation of the Government;
- (b) To increase the efficiency of the operations of the Government to the fullest extent practicable within the revenues;
- (c) To group, coordinate, and consolidate executive and administrative agencies of the Government as nearly as may be according to major purposes;
- (d) To reduce the number of such agencies by consolidating those having similar functions under a single head and by abolishing such agencies and/or such functions thereof as may not be necessary for the efficient conduct of the Government;
- (e) To eliminate overlapping and duplication of effort; and
- (f) To segregate regulatory agencies and functions from those of an administrative and executive character.

SEC. 403. Whenever the President, after investigation, shall find and declare that any regrouping, consolidation, transfer, or abolition of any executive agency or agencies and/or the functions thereof is necessary to accomplish any of the purposes set forth in section 401 of this title, he may by Executive order—

- (a) Transfer the whole or any part of any executive agency and/or the functions thereof to the jurisdiction and control of any other executive agency;
- (b) Consolidate the functions vested in any executive agency; or
- (c) Abolish the whole or any part of any executive agency and/or the functions thereof; and
- (d) Designate and fix the name and functions of any consolidated activity or executive agency and the title, powers, and duties of its executive head; except that the President shall not have authority under this title to abolish or transfer an executive department and/or all the functions thereof.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the authority so vested in me, and after investigation, it is found and declared that the following changes in executive agencies and the functions thereof are necessary to accomplish the purposes set forth in section 401 above recited, and it is hereby ordered that:

- (1) The functions of the Secretary of Agriculture as a member of the Federal Farm Board, and the offices of the appointed members of the Federal Farm Board, except the office of the member designated as chairman thereof, are abolished.

(2) The name of the Federal Farm Board is changed to the Farm Credit Administration.

(3) The name of the office of Chairman of the Federal Farm Board is changed to Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and he is vested with all the powers and duties of the Federal Farm Board.

(4) The functions of the Secretary of the Treasury as a member of the Federal Farm Loan Board, and the offices of the appointed members of the Federal Farm Loan Board, except the office of the member designated as Farm Loan Commissioner, are abolished, and all the powers and functions of the Federal Farm Loan Board are transferred to and vested in the Farm Loan Commissioner, subject to the jurisdiction and control of the Farm Credit Administration as herein provided.

(5) There are transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the Farm Credit Administration:

(a) The Federal Farm Loan Bureau and the functions thereof; together with the functions of the Federal Farm Loan Board, including the functions of the Farm Loan Commissioner;

(b) The functions of the Treasury Department and the Department of Agriculture, and the Secretaries thereof, under Executive authorizations to give aid to farmers, dated July 26, 1918, and any extensions or amendments thereof;

(c) The functions of the Secretary of Agriculture under all provisions of law relating to the making of advances or loans to farmers, fruitgrowers, producers and owners of livestock and crops, and to individuals for the purpose of assisting in forming or increasing the capital stock of agricultural-credit corporations, livestock-loan companies, or like organizations, except Public Resolution No. 74, Seventieth Congress, approved December 21, 1928, providing for the Puerto Rican Hurricane Relief Commission;

(d) The Crop Production Loan Office and the Seed Loan Office of the Department of Agriculture, and the functions thereof;

(e) The functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its board of directors relating to the appointment of officers and agents to manage regional agricultural-credit corporations formed under section 201 (e) of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932; relating to the establishment of rules and regulations for such management; and relating to the approval of loans and advances made by such corporations and of the terms and conditions thereof.

(6) The functions vested in the Federal Farm Board by section 9 of the Agricultural Marketing Act are abolished, except that such functions shall continue to be exercised to such extent and for such time as may be necessary to permit the orderly winding up of the activities of stabilization corporations heretofore recognized under authority of such section, and the governor of the farm credit administration shall take appropriate action for winding up at the earliest practicable date the activities of such corporations and all affairs related to the exercise of such functions.

(7) The records, property (including office equipment), and personnel used and employed in the execution of the functions hereinbefore transferred are transferred to the jurisdiction and control of the farm credit administration.

(8) The sum of \$2,000,000 of the unexpended balances of appropriations made to the Federal Farm Board by Public Resolutions No. 43 and No. 51 of the Seventy-second Congress shall be impounded and returned to the Treasury, which sum shall be in addition to the other savings to be effected by the farm credit administration as a result of this order.

(9) The unexpended balances of appropriations to the Secretary of Agriculture, the Federal Farm Loan Bureau, and the Federal Farm Board for salaries, expenses, and all other administrative expenditures in the execution of the functions herein vested in the farm credit administration shall be transferred to and vested in the farm credit administration as a single fund for its use for salaries, expenses, and all other administrative expenditures for the execution of any or all of such functions without restric-

tion as to the particular functions for the execution of which the same were originally appropriated. All other appropriations, allotments, and other funds available for use in connection with the functions and executive agencies hereby transferred and consolidated are hereby transferred to and vested in the farm credit administration, and shall be available for use by it, for the same purposes as if the farm credit administration were named in the law or authority providing such appropriations, allotments, or other funds.

(10) All power, authority, and duties conferred by law upon any officer, executive agency, or head thereof, from which or from whom transfer is hereinbefore made, in relation to the executive agency or function transferred, are transferred to and vested in the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

(11) The Governor of the Farm Credit Administration is directed to dismiss, furlough, transfer, or make other appropriate disposition of such of the officers and employees under his jurisdiction and control as are not required for the proper execution of the functions of the Farm Credit Administration.

(12) The Governor of the Farm Credit Administration is authorized to execute any and all functions and perform any and all duties vested in him through such persons as he shall by order designate or employ.

(13) The Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, by order or rules and regulations, may consolidate, regroup, and transfer offices, bureaus, activities, and functions in the Farm Credit Administration, so far as may be required to carry out the purposes to which this order is directed, and may fix or change the names of such offices, bureaus, and activities and the duties, powers, and titles of their executive heads.

This order shall take effect upon the sixty-first calendar day after its transmission to Congress unless otherwise determined in accordance with the provisions of section 407 of the act cited above, as amended.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 27, 1933.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE—BIMETALLISM

MR. WHEELER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 70) to establish a bimetallic system of currency, employing gold and silver, to fix the relative value of gold and silver, to provide for the free coinage of silver as well as gold, and for other purposes, and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. I understand the Committee on Banking and Currency has appointed a subcommittee to take up the various phases of the silver question.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

REDUCTION IN WORKING HOURS

MR. BLACK. Mr. President, I send to the desk an article appearing in the Washington Star of yesterday, with reference to an approaching meeting at Geneva for the consideration of the hours of labor in the various countries of the world. I desire to call this article to the attention of Senators who are interested in the subject. It gives details as to the cost of unemployment in the various countries and the experiences they have had in connection with reducing the hours of labor.

There being no objection, the matter was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WORLD AGREEMENT TO CUT WORK WEEK WILL BE PRESSED AT PARLEY IN JUNE

GENEVA.—Despite the opposition of the representatives of employers, the governing board of the International Labor Office, which is composed of equal numbers of representatives of workers, employers, and governments, has decided that not only will the question of an international agreement to reduce working hours be discussed next June, at the annual conference, but the customary procedure of the Labor Office will be laid aside. Heretofore pro-

posed conventions have always been discussed one year and formulated the next. This year the conference will be empowered to draft and submit to governments for ratification a convention calling for international legalization of a 40-hour week.

While employers did not challenge the desirability of such a reform as a means of combating unemployment and increasing the purchasing capacity of the public, they opposed making it compulsory. The governments represented, however, had before them constantly the ever-increasing burden on their budgets in caring for the millions of unemployed.

France, for example, faces an 11,000,000,000-franc deficit this year despite desperate efforts to cut down expenditures. Her unemployed had been doubling in number yearly. The sums allocated for unemployment insurance and relief have quadrupled. And what is more striking is that about one out of every six Frenchmen is an employee of the Government, which means that every five Frenchmen support a sixth through taxation.

BELGIUM'S EXPENSES MOUNT

Belgium's expenditures for unemployment have reached a point where drastic revision is necessary. In 1930 the Government expended 32,000,000 francs for insurance and relief. In 1931 expenditures for the same purpose reached 365,000,000 francs, while last year's sum was much larger.

Germany's governmental contribution toward the support of her 5,000,000 idle workers was 1,151,000,000 marks (\$272,500,000) in 1928, before the real depression set in. In 1931 it mounted to \$743,500,000.

Britain's expenditures during the fiscal year of 1932-33 have been estimated by the treasury at \$600,000,000 normal exchange, as against about one third that figure before the depression became serious.

In Switzerland the drain on the federal treasury has increased about 15 times since 1925, when conditions were normal, while Holland and Poland have had to quadruple their unemployment relief as compared with 2 years ago. Italy, where the Fascist government holds expenditures down to a minimum, expended 115,600,000 lire in 1930, as against 33,800,000 on unemployment insurance in 1925.

Practically every other European government shows similar conditions.

In 20 industrial countries from which comparatively definite figures are obtainable the annual losses in wages of 24,000,000 wholly unemployed workers is estimated at not less than \$21,000,000,000.

The beneficial effects of reduction of hours and redistribution of available employment over the largest number of workers has been proved beyond all doubt, according to Labor Office officials, who are charged with making recommendations to the coming World Economic Conference and the June Labor Conference. Figures have now been collected from a score of countries. They all point the same way. Furthermore, the effects are almost uniform regardless of the nature of the industry.

While most of the experiments with shorter hours have been voluntary on the part of employers, in some cases—in the Free City of Danzig, Germany, Italy, Australia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, and Argentina—federal and municipal authorities have taken the matter in hand. In Germany recently municipal employees increased 10,000 through adoption of shorter hours.

In both public and private work it has been established that reduction of hours, to a point where those employed are still able to maintain their customary standard of living, has resulted in increasing the number employed by anywhere from 25 percent to 33 1/2 percent.

Although the idea of the 40-hour week is supposed to have originated in the United States (Ford factories adopted it in 1926 and the United States Rubber Co. employs its 25,000 workers on a 5-day week as a permanent thing), such countries as Czechoslovakia, the industrial center of mid-Europe, outstrip the United States. In 1931 Bata Shoe Works was already employing 25,000 workers under the system, where the year before, when the system was introduced, the company had 18,000 employees working 45 hours per week. Large chocolate works, motor-car factories, and other industries in Czechoslovakia have followed the example of the shoe industry with success.

In the sugar industry in western Poland 4,500 additional workers were absorbed recently, despite the fact that sugar production was less than in previous years.

The brewing industry in Germany, as a result of introduction of the 40-hour week has been able to retain 8,000 employees which otherwise would have been discharged had the 48-hour system been maintained.

SAVE JOBS OF 1,800

The Minerva Automobile Works in Belgium, going on the 40-hour week as a temporary measure, have announced that they can retain 400 workers who were to have been laid off.

In the coal mines of Lower Silesia reduction of working hours prevented the discharge of 1,800 miners.

The electrical works of Robert Bosch Cie. at Stuttgart actually increased their staff recently by 300 through institution of a 6-hour working day, while the Hirsch-Kupfer-Messing Werk A. G. at Eberswalde, Germany, added 200 skilled workers after adopting a 40-hour week.

In Holland the biggest wood-working firm, C. Bruynzee, tried out a 40-hour week in place of the regulation 48-hour week and found that besides reengaging all the workers it had previously discharged it was able to raise wages from 73 to 78 cents per hour.

In the tin-plate industry in South Wales, England, it has been decided to institute a 6-hour shift in place of the present 8-hour

workday. The firm of Richard Thomas & Co., which controls 70 percent of the tin-plate industry, estimates that unemployment in that industry will practically be wiped out by the reform if it proves economically successful.

The question of reduction of wages through reduction of working hours has not as yet been satisfactorily solved. In most instances workers take a small cut, but not enough to seriously reduce their standard of living. In many cases, however, the present scale is maintained, and in some cases it has even been increased.

A.E.J.

Mr. BLACK. Mr. President, I desire also to send to the desk and to have read an article by Mr. Robert Quillen, entitled "Many Will Want While One Is Praised for Taking More Than He Needs." This relates directly to the bill which I have pending providing for a 30-hour week and upon which I hope to get action by the Committee on the Judiciary within the next 2 or 3 days.

There being no objection, the Chief Clerk read the article referred to as follows:

MANY WILL WANT WHILE ONE IS PRAISED FOR TAKING MORE THAN HE NEEDS

By Robert Quillen

The blight of ignorance and the scourge of disease have been checked and controlled in some measure by the work of science. The one curse of mankind that the great and the strong still regard as the work of Providence is poverty.

To take away ignorance and leave poverty is to do more evil than good, for ignorance alone can make poverty endurable.

The river boatmen of China, rowing from daylight till dark to earn a few pennies—having no possession except a loin cloth and no food except cabbage soup and beans—still laugh to lighten their labor and ask no more of fate. They are happy and content because their ignorance is an opiate that makes them insensible to life's injustice.

Before the coming of machinery the poor in other lands were like the Chinese. They suffered as bees do when their hive is robbed.

The labor of all men was incapable of producing abundance for all. And when the few who had power claimed more than enough the many who labored had less than they needed.

Machinery now produces more than all can use; and poverty is no longer an evidence of man's limitations but an indictment of his indifference to pangs he does not share.

No boast of our civilization seems justified or decent while poverty remains. Any boast seems ghastly irony if the boaster is a leper.

Some people now make a virtue of living on little. They are foolish.

There is nothing but evil in poverty. Its rags bring the blight of shame to helpless children and break the spirits of men and women in their prime. Its environment is unclean, and its equipment is ugly. It is a stranger to all that is lovely and graceful and beautiful. Its very atmosphere is depressing and degrading. It is gall and wormwood to the soul.

Have you ever gone tramping, empty of pocket, looking for a job? I have. And I have been driven outdoors like a pariah dog by men whose one point of superiority was a full stomach.

If you haven't felt the lash of poverty, lift your hat to those who endure it without moan or rebellion.

There is no excuse for our poverty. Other lands must endure it because they need more than they produce. America could end it in a day by changing the rules to enable every man to earn a just share of this land's abundance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The article will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

JOHN WATSON'S COMMENT ON PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Mr. COPELAND. Mr. President, I have in my hand a clipping written by a friend of mine, the owner of the Newark Union Gazette. He refers to a letter from Mr. John Watson, in which the writer pays a beautiful tribute to President Roosevelt. In the letter Mr. Watson draws a parallel between the President's fight to regain health and the struggle the Nation is having to recover from its paralyzed condition. The clipping is so striking that I ask that it may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the clipping was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

John Watson, past exalted ruler of Newark Lodge, No. 1249, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a former resident of Newark, and now with a large nursery firm at Winona, Ontario, Canada, has recently presented to the local lodge a beautiful picture of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. By formal motion this special privilege of giving a picture of each President to the lodge has been granted to Mr. Watson.

Accompanying the picture of President Roosevelt was a letter written in Mr. Watson's own inimitable style. In his letter Mr. Watson draws a striking "parallel" between the physical handi-

cap which Mr. Roosevelt overcame with courageous heroism and the paralyzed industrial condition of the Nation, which he is already bringing to recovery by his outstanding example of courage and leadership. The "parallel" is one which should be widely read, for it will inspire all Americans with courage and confidence. It will strengthen their faith in the President and in his unparalleled leadership.

The paragraphs in Mr. Watson's letter referring to President Roosevelt are as follows:

"To me it seems that there is something significant, something of a prophecy and a challenge to us—a challenge and also an inspiration—in having at the head of our Government right now a man who met with a great disaster and overcame it because he met it bravely, faced with courage a condition which looked hopeless, but who with grim determination set himself to the slow and painful task of regaining health and strength.

"We as a nation have met disaster. It came upon us just as unexpectedly. It paralyzed our industry, crippled our trade, laid us low financially, economically, and industrially, and lost us all but our courage and our unquenchable spirit.

"I believe there is both challenge and inspiration in the coincidence of President Roosevelt being at the head of the Nation at this critical time, when the Nation is paralyzed in all but spirit, as he was not long ago. His fortitude, his high courage, and his indomitable will in the face of what looked like an insurmountable handicap during four long years should be an inspiration to each of us; and his recovery and restoration to active life should be regarded as a prophecy of the Nation's early recovery and full restoration to economic health and industrial strength.

"I believe that. You may call it chance or coincidence, or what you will. The parallel is there. I choose to believe that some design has put that parallel before us as a reminder, as a challenge, as an inspiration and prophecy to us as a people."

Mr. Watson is right in saying the parallel is there. He is right also in saying that the facts he brings before the lodge are a challenge to the Nation. This great people has the pluck to surmount present difficulties. It has the courage. It has the inspiration. All it needed was a leadership like that which has been displayed in Washington since noon on the 4th day of March. The country is reviving. The spirit, the courage, all of the great human emotions, were there ready to be marshaled into action, and who knows but that Mr. Watson is right in his intimation that possibly Franklin D. Roosevelt was the one man in the entire country who could best organize our great human forces into action and who could best inspire us to our possibilities and to our duties. Millions now believe that the Nation under Mr. Roosevelt's leadership is facing an early and complete recovery of its economic health and industrial strength.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLARK in the chair), as in executive session, laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

JAMES W. COLLIER

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, as in executive session, I report back from the Committee on Finance a nomination. The nominee was formerly chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, James W. Collier, of Mississippi, who is nominated to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 16, 1937. Mr. Collier is well known to all of us, and I hope there will be no objection to the request which I am about to submit. I ask unanimous consent that the nomination be confirmed as in executive session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Mississippi?

Mr. FESS. Mr. President, I have not consulted the leader on this side [Mr. McNARY]. Personally, I have no objection.

Mr. HARRISON. The nomination is unanimously reported and approved by the Finance Committee.

Mr. FESS. I shall not object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The nomination will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the nomination of James W. Collier, of Mississippi, to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 16, 1937.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. HARRISON. I ask that the President be notified.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The Senate resumed legislative session.

RECESS

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. I move that the Senate execute the order heretofore entered into and take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate (at 2 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), under the order previously entered, took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 28, 1933, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 27 (legislative day of Mar. 13), 1933

FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS

The following-named Foreign Service officers to be diplomatic and consular officers of the grades indicated, as follows:

SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

Robert G. McGregor, Jr., of New York.

Peter H. A. Flood, of New Hampshire.

George M. Graves, of Vermont.

Robert Lacy Smyth, of California.

CONSULS GENERAL

Harold B. Quarton, of Iowa.

Ernest L. Ives, of Virginia.

DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS

Lyman J. Briggs, of Michigan, to be Director of the Bureau of Standards, vice George K. Burgess, deceased.

APPOINTMENT IN THE OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS OF THE ARMY

GENERAL OFFICER

To be brigadier general, Reserve

Brig. Gen. George Henderson Wark, Kansas National Guard, from March 24, 1933.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate March 27 (legislative day of Mar. 13), 1933

MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

James W. Collier to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1933

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, lest we forget. We most earnestly pray for Thy wisdom to direct us that we may add more and more to the contentment and peace of mind of our country. O hasten the hour when happiness shall bless the whitened brows of the aged and flash from the laughing heart of childhood. Heavenly Father, enable us to realize most vitally that eternal vigilance is the price of everything that is dear to human hearts and homes. Through faith and perseverance lead us to devise ways that shall inspire devotion to the Republic and give patriotic incentive to our fellow citizens everywhere. Keep us in harmony with all things good and just and praises be unto Thy holy name forever. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, March 23, 1933, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that on the following date the President approved and signed a bill of the House of the following title:

On March 22, 1933:

H.R. 3341. An act to provide revenue by the taxation of certain nonintoxicating liquor, and for other purposes.

SIGNING OF ENROLLED BILL

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the authority conferred upon him by House Resolution 74 the Chair desires to inform the House that he did, on March 24, sign the enrolled bill of the House, H.R. 3757.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE SPEAKER

The Chair laid before the House the following appointments:

Pursuant to the provision of title 40, section 175, United States Code, the Chair appoints the gentleman from North Carolina, Mr. POE, and the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. BACHARACH, members of the House Office Building Commission to serve with himself.

Pursuant to the provision of title 24, section 236, United States Code, the Chair appoints as Directors of the Columbia Institute for the Deaf the following Members of the House of Representatives: Mr. BLOOM, of New York, and Mr. GIBSON, of Vermont.

Pursuant to the provisions of the act of June 10, 1872 (17 Stat.L. 360), the Chair appoints as members of the board of directors of the Columbia Hospital for Women the following Members of the House: Mrs. NORTON and Mrs. KAHN.

Pursuant to the provision of title 20, section 43, United States Code, the Chair appoints as a regent of the Smithsonian Institution to fill out the unexpired term of Mr. Albert Johnson, of Washington, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. GIFFORD.

Pursuant to the provision of title 16, section 715a, United States Code, Supplement VI, the Chair appoints as members of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission the following Members of the House: Mr. McREYNOLDS, of Tennessee, and Mr. WOODRUFF, of Michigan.

Pursuant to the provision of title 16, section 513, United States Code, the Chair appoints as members of the National Forest Reservation Commission the following Members of the House: Mr. WALL DOXEY, of Mississippi, and Mr. JOHN D. CLARKE, of New York.

RESIGNATIONS

The Chair laid before the House the following resignations:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 27, 1933.

HON. HENRY T. RAINY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. RAINY: I hereby submit my resignation as one of the managers on the part of the House in the pending impeachment proceedings against Harold Louderback, a United States judge for the northern district of California.

Yours truly,

M. C. TARVER.

The resignation was accepted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 25, 1933.

HON. HENRY T. RAINY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation from the Committee on Census, Education, Elections No. 1, and Roads, and respectfully ask that said resignations be accepted.

Sincerely yours,

MARTIN A. BRENNAN.

The resignation was accepted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 23, 1933.

HON. HENRY T. RAINY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I desire to respectfully present herewith my resignation as a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Most sincerely yours,

THEO. B. WERNER.

The resignation was accepted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 24, 1933.

HON. HENRY T. RAINY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I respectfully tender my resignation as member of the Committee on Insular Affairs and the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress, to which I was appointed, and request its acceptance.

Respectfully yours,

KATHRYN O'LOUGHLIN MCCARTHY.

The resignation was accepted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 24, 1933.

HON. HENRY T. RAINY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Because I cannot give required time and study to the important work on two committees to which I have been elected a member, I hereby resign as a member of the following two committees:

Immigration and Naturalization.
Flood Control.

Sincerely yours,

JOE H. EAGLE.

The resignation was accepted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., March 23, 1933.

HON. HENRY T. RAINY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby respectfully tender my resignation from the following committees:
Merchant Marine, Radio, and Fisheries.
Elections No. 3.
War Claims.

Respectfully yours,

LAWRENCE IMHOFF.

The resignation was accepted.

THE RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until 12 o'clock tonight to file the report of the Committee on Labor on the bill (H.R. 3905) for the relief of unemployment of labor.

Mr. SNELL. Reserving the right to object, I should like a little information. What is the plan for the consideration of the bill?

Mr. CONNERY. I will say that the Committee on Labor has accepted the Senate Committee on Education and Labor bill, which is a new bill. The Senate committee struck out all after the enacting clause and drafted a new bill, which the Senate committee says is acceptable to the President. The House Committee on Labor has accepted the Senate committee bill. I am going to file the report today.

Mr. BYRNS. I can see no reason why the bill cannot be taken up tomorrow and disposed of.

Mr. SNELL. If there is time to look the bill over.

Mr. BYRNS. It will be printed by morning, and the question will be whether we take it up under a rule or take it up by unanimous consent.

Mr. SNELL. We ought to have time to look the bill over before it is taken up.

Mr. BYRNS. If there is a genuine disposition on the part of the Membership that they have a longer time to look the bill over after it is printed, we can take it up Wednesday.

Mr. SNELL. Unless you have something else for Wednesday, why not make this a special order, and then we will have plenty of opportunity to read the bill and the report?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CONNERY. I yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Unless unanimous consent is given, it will be necessary to bring it up under a rule. Why does not the gentleman suggest that we take the bill up by unanimous consent on Wednesday?

Mr. BLANTON. Before we do that, why not first dispose of the unanimous-consent request made by the gentleman from Massachusetts? Under a reservation to object, I should like to ask him a question. What is the pay proposed in the bill that is to be considered?

Mr. CONNERY. That is left entirely with the President. He can pay 30 cents a day if he wishes.

Mr. BLANTON. Does the gentleman and his committee say that they are going along with the President?

Mr. CONNERY. Oh, the gentleman from Texas knows that I could not go along with the President on any bill that would allow the President, if he wished, to pay a man 30 cents a day. I am opposed to the Senate committee bill, and I am going to file a minority report.

Mr. BLANTON. Is the committee going to report such a bill as the President proposes and then expect to defeat it on the floor?

Mr. CONNERY. The committee is going to report the bill and ask for its passage. The chairman of the commit-

tee will fight the bill, and I told the committee that I reserved my rights to oppose the bill.

Mr. BLANTON. I want to ask my friend the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, who is chairman of the committee, if he thinks the President in this time of depression, with 12,000,000 unemployed men walking the streets, ought to pay these men—250,000 now idle men he is to enlist—4, 8, or 12 dollars a day?

Mr. CONNERY. Fifty dollars a month for single men without dependents, \$80 for married men, and \$80 for men with dependents are the sums I asked for in my amendments.

Mr. BLANTON. That is far more than the gentleman's brave buddies got for fighting on the front-line trenches in France. If I were out of a job and could not find work, I would be glad to get any work of any kind.

Mr. CONNERY. They should have got much more than they did when fighting in France while other men were at home accumulating millions of dollars.

Mr. GOSS. Reserving the right to object, do I understand the unanimous-consent request of the gentleman from Massachusetts includes minority views and also the majority views in the same report?

Mr. CONNERY. Yes; I make that request.

Mr. GOSS. Printed in the same report?

Mr. CONNERY. Yes.

Mr. BULWINKLE. May I ask the gentleman how many will sign the minority report?

Mr. CONNERY. I cannot say at this time.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H.R. 3905) providing for reforestation be made the special order for Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER. Let us dispose of the other request first. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Has any provision been made in this bill to help out the States in the reforestation work by funds from the Federal Government? The gentleman and I both come from a territory that has no national forests to speak of.

Mr. CONNERY. I believe that in the Senate committee bill the President is authorized to buy land in the several States, so under that provision the President could provide employment in the several States after purchase of such land.

Mr. HOLMES. I thought my colleague would be more or less familiar with the phraseology.

Mr. RAGON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. There has been so much confusion in the hall that I did not quite catch the gentleman's request.

Mr. CONNERY. My unanimous-consent request is that I have until midnight tonight to file a majority report, and minority views on the bill H.R. 3905, the reforestation bill.

Mr. RAGON. To file both tonight?

Mr. CONNERY. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. CONNERY. Mr. Speaker, in that same connection, I ask unanimous consent that the majority report and minority views on this bill, H.R. 3905, be printed in the Record at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The majority report and minority views follow:

MAJORITY REPORT

The Committee on Labor, to whom was referred the bill H.R. 3905, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon, and recommends that the bill do pass with the following amendment: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That for the purpose of relieving the acute condition of widespread distress and unemployment now existing in the United States and in order to provide for the restoration of the country's depleted natural resources and the advancement of an orderly program of useful public works the President is authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe and by utilizing such existing departments or agencies as he may designate, to

provide for employing citizens of the United States who are unemployed in the construction, maintenance, and carrying on of works of a public nature in connection with the forestation of lands belonging to the United States or to the several States which are suitable for timber production, the prevention of forest fires, floods, and soil erosion, plant pest and disease control, the construction, maintenance, or repair of paths, trails, and fire lanes in the national parks and national forests, and such other work on the public domain and Government reservations as the President may determine to be desirable. The President is further authorized by regulation to provide for housing the persons so employed and for furnishing them with such subsistence, clothing, medical attendance, and hospitalization, and cash allowance as may be necessary during the period they are so employed.

"Sec. 2. For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this act the President is authorized to enter into such contracts or arrangements with States, counties, municipalities, and other public bodies as may be necessary, and the President, or the head of any department or agency authorized by him to construct any project or to carry on any such public works, shall have authority to acquire real property by purchase, donation, condemnation, or otherwise, but the provisions of section 355 of the Revised Statutes shall not apply to any property so acquired.

"Sec. 3. Insofar as applicable, the benefits of the act entitled 'An act to provide compensation for employees suffering injuries while in the performance of their duties, and for other purposes', approved September 7, 1916, as amended, shall extend to persons given employment under the provisions of this act.

"Sec. 4. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, there is hereby authorized to be expended, under the direction of the President, out of any unobligated moneys heretofore appropriated for public works (except for projects on which actual construction may be commenced within 90 days), such sums as may be necessary; and an amount equal to the amount so expended is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the same purposes for which such moneys were originally appropriated."

The purpose of this bill is to enact into law the recommendations of the President as set forth in his message dated March 21, 1933, which is as follows:

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

Message from the President of the United States transmitting a request for the enactment of the three following measures: (1)

The enrollment of workers now by the Federal Government for such public employment as can be quickly started and will not interfere with the demand for or the proper standards of normal employment; (2) for grants to States for relief; (3) to create a broad public-works labor-creating program

To the Congress:

It is essential to our recovery program that measures immediately be enacted aimed at unemployment relief. A direct attack in this problem suggests three types of legislation.

The first is the enrollment of workers now by the Federal Government for such public employment as can be quickly started and will not interfere with the demand for or the proper standards of normal employment.

The second is grants to States for relief work.

The third extends to a broad public-works labor-creating program.

With reference to the latter I am now studying the many projects suggested and the financial questions involved. I shall make recommendations to the Congress presently.

In regard to grants to States for relief work, I advise you that the remainder of the appropriation of last year will last until May. Therefore, and because a continuance of Federal aid is still a definite necessity for many States, a further appropriation must be made before the end of this special session.

I find a clear need for some simple Federal machinery to co-ordinate and check these grants of aid. I am therefore asking that you establish the office of Federal relief administrator, whose duty it will be to scan requests for grants and to check the efficiency and wisdom of their use.

The first of these measures which I have enumerated, however, can and should be immediately enacted. I propose to create a civilian conservation corps to be used in simple work, not interfering with normal employment, and confining itself to forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control, and similar projects. I call your attention to the fact that this type of work is of definite, practical value, not only through the prevention of great present financial loss, but also as a means of creating future national wealth. This is brought home by the news we are receiving today of vast damage caused by floods on the Ohio and other rivers.

Control and direction of such work can be carried on by existing machinery of the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, War, and Interior.

I estimate that 250,000 men can be given temporary employment by early summer if you give me authority to proceed within the next 2 weeks.

I ask no new funds at this time. The use of unobligated funds now appropriated for public works will be sufficient for several months.

This enterprise is an established part of our national policy. It will conserve our precious natural resources. It will pay dividends to the present and future generations. It will make improvements in National and State domains which have been largely forgotten in the past few years of industrial development.

More important, however, than the material gains will be the moral and spiritual value of such work. The overwhelming majority of unemployed Americans, who are now walking the streets and receiving private or public relief, would infinitely prefer to work. We can take a vast army of these unemployed out into healthful surroundings. We can eliminate to some extent at least the threat that enforced idleness brings to spiritual and moral stability. It is not a panacea for all the unemployment, but it is an essential step in this emergency. I ask its adoption.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 21, 1933.

This committee held joint hearings with the Committee on Education and Labor of the Senate, which latter committee has adopted an identical substitute as herein proposed.

The hearings brought forth objections to the bill on the grounds that it provided for regimentation of labor and fixed a wage scale of \$1 per day. Those objecting to the bill expressed the fear that it would be hurtful to the American standard of living for Congress, by legislative act, to fix such a wage scale.

The substitute herein proposed eliminates these objections and approval of the substitute has been expressed by the president of the American Federation of Labor in a letter which is as follows:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
A. F. OF L. BUILDING,
Washington, D.C., March 27, 1933.

HON. WILLIAM P. CONNERY, JR.,
Chairman Committee on Labor,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CONNERY: When a substitute measure for H.R. 3905 was brought to my attention by Senator WALSH, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, I was under the impression that it had been jointly drafted by you and your associates, representing the House of Representatives Committee on Labor, and Senator WALSH and his associates, representing the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. This presumption was based upon the fact that these two committees had joined in conducting hearings.

I advised Senator WALSH and his associate members of the committee that the substitute bill was an improvement over the original measure, and for that reason it was more acceptable. The regimentation of labor and \$1 per day compensation features are eliminated from the substitute bill.

Your substitute measure, to which you called my attention, would be more acceptable to labor than the substitute measure proposed by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. However, it is my opinion that because of the present temper of Congress and its manifest disposition to follow such recommendations as the President might make it would be impossible to secure favorable consideration of your substitute measure without the support of the President.

Even though the substitute measure proposed by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor confers upon the President authority to launch a plan providing for the employment of thousands of people in reforestation, soil erosion, and work of that character, I assume that the President will not utilize the regimentation of labor feature and the \$1 per day compensation provided for in the original bill. I cannot believe that the President will apply a plan which the congressional committees refused to approve.

Furthermore, there is grave danger that the American Federation of Labor would be misunderstood if it refused to accept, even reluctantly, the substitute measure proposed by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. We want to help in every way possible in relieving distress caused by unemployment and to serve, insofar as it is possible for us to do so, in creating work opportunities for those who are idle and are in great distress.

Please be assured that labor appreciates the loyal, courageous, and intelligent way in which you, as chairman of the Committee on Labor, have stood for the protection of the American standard of living, for decent wages for workingpeople, and for the preservation of the exercise of voluntary action and freedom on the part of the masses of the people. However, inasmuch as the objectionable features contained in H.R. 3905 have been rejected by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, and I firmly believe will be rejected by the House Committee on Labor, of which you are chairman, I feel that the best interests of labor and all who are concerned will be served through our acceptance of the substitute measure recommended by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

With expressions of high personal regard, I am,

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM GREEN,
President American Federation of Labor.

The committee is informed that the President of the United States has given his approval to the substitute herein reported and has stated that it is entirely satisfactory to him.

As now reported the bill is strictly a relief bill. It authorizes the President to take unemployed persons who may desire to do such work and employ them in the forests and national parks. They will be furnished quarters, subsistence, medical attendance, and clothing, and such cash allowance as the President may provide.

This is an emergency measure, having for its main purpose the immediate relief of a part of the unemployed now living upon charity. It will furnish them a healthful environment, good food, clothing, and medical attendance, and some cash. It will preserve their self-respect and lift up their morale.

The work to be performed will be beneficial to the people of the United States and is work that probably would not be otherwise undertaken. It will in no way interfere with the larger program of public works mentioned in the message of the President, but is a small part of a very large program now being brought forward by the President by which he expects to relieve the widespread unemployment existing throughout the country.

The enactment of this legislation will bring immediate relief to approximately 200,000 men now in distress, will take them from the breadlines and give them healthy work, will bring a new hope to them, and the work done will increase the value of our natural resources, thus benefiting the entire Nation.

MINORITY VIEWS

The Committee on Labor met in executive session at 10 o'clock Monday, March 27, 1933, and by a majority vote favorably reported the bill presented by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

I cannot recommend the adoption of the bill as reported by the committee for the following reasons:

First. It should be evident to every Member of the House that under the bill as reported by the committee these workers will be regimented and physically examined.

Second. That under the guise of utilizing unskilled or common labor the cash allowance will not exceed \$1 per day.

Third. That the American public will know that the Congress which favors the bill as reported fully realized that these men would be regimented in some manner and that they were to receive for their labor not more than \$1 per day.

However, it is contended by some of those who advocated the passage of the bill as reported the burden would be on the President and not on Members of the Congress.

I do not agree with these contentions, believing that the American public realize that without permission of Congress the President could not establish such wages or regiment unemployed workers.

The establishment of a wage scale of \$1 a day for American workers by Congress may provide the excuse by some in private industry to revise downward the already low wages paid to labor.

It is not consistent to pass one week a bill seeking to enlarge the purchasing power of our farmers and the following week to pass a bill which deprives industrial workers of a buying power.

Especially is this true when it is conceded by all competent authorities that what the country needs is an advanced not a depressed buying power.

Great stress has been laid on the fact that the bill, as reported, carries the endorsement of the President of the American Federation of Labor.

I would direct the attention of the House to the following excerpts of the letter of Mr. Green, which speak for themselves:

"When a substitute measure for H.R. 3905 was brought to my attention by Senator WALSH, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, I was under the impression that it had been jointly drafted by you and your associates, representing the House of Representatives Committee on Labor, and Senator WALSH and his associates, representing the Senate Committee on Education and Labor. This presumption was based upon the fact that these two committees had joined in conducting hearings.

"Your substitute measure to which you called my attention would be more acceptable to labor than the substitute measure proposed by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor.

"Please be assured that labor appreciates the loyal, courageous, and intelligent way in which you, as chairman of the Committee on Labor, have stood for the protection of the American standard of living, for decent wages for workingpeople, and for the preservation of the exercise of voluntary action and freedom on the part of the masses of the people."

1. Opposition to the original bill was based on the following grounds, which still remain in the bill as reported:

First. The bill permitted and the evidence presented at the joint hearings demonstrated that it was intended to regiment those who are unfortunately unemployed. It further placed these men under military domination and control.

It would put these men through a physical examination, making this a public record which, in the case of men suffering from some slight defect, would constitute a serious hindrance to those men securing permanent employment at a later date.

Second. It placed the stamp of approval on the part of Congress on a wage scale of \$1 per day for American workers.

Third. It permitted this conscripted or forced labor, paid \$1 per day, to be used in the construction of all types of public works in any part of the United States.

Fourth. It virtually rescinded the action of previous sessions of Congress in voting appropriations for the construction of public works and public buildings at a decent standard of wages.

Fifth. It permitted those in charge of the civilian conservation corps to force those who were enrolled to labor for a period of 1 year. There was no provision in the bill which guaranteed the return of those enrolled to their homes on the completion of their service.

At the hearings held before the joint committee, the House Committee on Labor and the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, evidence was presented which plainly indicated that it was intended to use the money previously voted for the construction of public buildings and public works to carry out these \$1-per-day projects, and, further, that such public buildings and public works would not be built until a resurvey had been made.

The following excerpts from the hearings are of special interest:

"Senator COPELAND. Mr. Douglas, Budget Director, may we assume that there is to be a resurvey of the needs of the country as regards public buildings and public works, and that in such resurvey these projects which have been arranged for heretofore may be restudied with a view to seeing how best we may get useful employment? Is that the plan of the administration?"

"Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes."

"Senator WALSH (presiding). I think it is desirable there should be a resurvey of public works. Do you not think so?"

"Mr. DOUGLAS. I would certainly think so."

"Senator WALSH (presiding). I think we have been spending a great deal of money on public works that were not really essential or immediately necessary."

"Representative HOPE. But, generally speaking, what your plan contemplates is a resurvey of all the public-building projects, where the contracts have not actually been let, with the idea of possibly making some changes in the nature and character of the program?"

"Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes."

"Senator TRAMMELL. In other words, all public-works projects, which would include river and harbor projects, I presume, will be suspended until a check-up is made for the purpose of obtaining funds to undertake what is termed an emergency project to take care of emergency unemployment?"

"Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes; temporarily, the obligation of public funds for that kind of projects, for new projects, is suspended."

"Senator TRAMMELL. Have you filed with the committee, or can you file with the committee, an itemization of those funds that are not up to the present time obligated?"

"Mr. DOUGLAS. I cannot."

"Representative CONNERY. Madam Secretary, the funds for this relief, as I understand it, are to come from funds which have already been appropriated for public buildings and public works. When the Congress passed the bill for the appropriation of that money, it was in a relief bill that provided for 30 hours a week, and provided that a decent rate of wages should be paid. By this bill you propose to take the money being paid to carpenters and other skilled laborers who are now working on public works, and who are receiving the prevailing rates of wages, and turn it over to the class of men covered by the provisions of the bill before the committee, who are to be paid \$1 a day."

"Secretary PERKINS. My understanding is that taking money from appropriations is a temporary expedient, so that no money need be appropriated for this particular work during the month of March."

"Representative FITZGIBBONS. You will make a record of the medical examination you give these men?"

"General MACARTHUR. Yes, sir."

"Representative FITZGIBBONS. That is a public record?"

"General MACARTHUR. It is."

"Representative FITZGIBBONS. If a man is turned down for some defect, would it not be a handicap to him in procuring a job in private employment later on?"

"General MACARTHUR. I fancy so."

"Representative GRISWOLD. In respect to the medical treatment contemplated, you do not contemplate it any more than the World War treatment?"

"General MACARTHUR. Such as vaccination for smallpox and for typhoid and paratyphoid."

The attitude of the organized workers was well explained by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who was also speaking for the railroad brotherhoods.

In part Mr. Green said:

"Labor looks upon the measure with feelings of very grave apprehension. We are deeply concerned over the precedents that will be set through the enactment of this proposed legislation; and we are concerned with the effect that it will have upon labor standards and wage schedules."

"First of all, we view with apprehension this process of regimenting labor during these peace periods. We cannot understand why it is necessary, in making an onslaught on the distressing unemployment situation which prevails throughout the Nation, to regiment labor, to enlist them in an army, even though you may call it an army of conservation."

"Labor has always regarded its free expression of decision and of action the right to accept employment and to leave it at will. Labor has always endeavored to protect the very vital principle of voluntarism, and because this bill provides for regimentation during a distressing period when men and women are suffering from unemployment, we feel very keenly that that in itself will be highly objectional to labor."

"Now, let us see for just a moment what this regimentation of labor means. First of all, you can draw your own conclusions from the bill. I presume we can place upon its language our own interpretation. But it seems inconceivable to me that we could regiment labor into an army without subjecting that labor to physical examination, whereby the records of all the physical defects of men would be made public; and, second, to introduce or institute some form at least of military discipline, of military domination, of military control."

"The first step in this regimentation was explained by General MacArthur very clearly. The enlistment will take place and they will be assigned to the Government's camps at Governors Island and other places, where they will be prepared for service in this army of conservation. That is military in itself. There is your regimentation, the very principle against which labor has always

vigorously contended. It smacks, as I see it, of fascism, of Hitlerism, of a form of sovietism. Labor in America has always been free. It prides itself upon the exercise of freedom. It wants to remain free. It wants to be known as free labor in free America, avoiding in the service that it gives to society the very appearance of regimentation, of military domination, of military control."

"Now let us look at the picture which is formed from that point of view, Mr. Chairman. We have the men recruited, assigned to the military camps, regimented, prepared for their duties, shipped to the point where they are to live, the camp where they are to serve. I presume that when they assemble in these camps they will still be under some form of military discipline or military control, because I cannot conceive of an orderly process being carried out under an enlistment of this kind, the creation of an army of this kind, unless it carries with it some form of military discipline and military control."

"General MacArthur was very frank in stating that was indeed the purpose."

"Now, the camp is organized, the men are assigned to their tents, registration takes place, the record of every man is kept. He rises in the morning at a certain hour, much as they do in a military camp. He follows the general routine prescribed under military discipline. He goes out to his work and performs a day's work. He comes back to the camp at the end of the day, where I presume he will follow the general routine of whatever military discipline or military control may be set up, and at night retires in accordance with military requirements or military control."

"This army of conservation, these regimented workers, are to be taken out and given employment in reforestation, soil erosion, flood control, I presume along the Mississippi River and other places."

"Senator WALSH (presiding). The President mentioned the Ohio River particularly."

"Mr. GREEN. The Ohio River. 'Construction.' What does that mean? Does that mean buildings? I presume it would mean the buildings in the camps. I presume they would be required to construct the necessary buildings that are to be erected in the camps; and if the work is on the Ohio River, they would be in conflict with free labor all along that Ohio River Valley."

"There are men and women in the Ohio Valley, along the Mississippi Valley in the South, along many other streams over which the Government has control, who are hungry and idle, who have families dependent upon them, who are seeking the opportunity to work at a standard rate of pay. Why should they not be considered?"

"Let us go into the Ohio Valley, the Mississippi Valley, on the upper Lakes, in the forest, or on the public domain anywhere. These men are called out in the morning to perform a day's work at 8 hours per day. That is service. That is labor. That is labor for which free labor asks that a decent wage shall be paid."

"Now, it is proposed to pay them for that day's work out in the forest, in the flood control, or wherever they may be employed, at the rate of \$1 per day. Now, my friends, human psychology is interesting. As soon as this bill is passed by the Congress of the United States, it will go down in history as a Congress that has established a dollar-a-day wage for the payment of labor on the public domain. You will never get away from it. The masses will lose sight of the relief feature, but they will say that this Congress determined that a dollar a day was the pay that should be given to men working in the forests of the Nation, in flood control, for the richest, most powerful nation under the sun."

"Senator WALSH (presiding). In other words, you are very much disturbed about the precedent?"

"Mr. GREEN. Absolutely, and the depressing effect that such compensation for regimented workers will have upon the general wage standards of our Nation."

"I say to this committee that in my opinion you will never get away from that. You will never get away from the fact that you have established a dollar a day for labor in the United States during this distressing period, and I do not think any fair-minded man can defend such a rate of pay, especially when that rate is to be paid by what we have always considered a model employer—Uncle Sam, the Government of the United States."

"You cannot restore prosperity in this Nation by paying men at a rate below a decent level. You cannot sell manufactured goods if the workers have no buying power."

"They regiment labor in Fascist Italy; they regiment labor, or are going to regiment it, in Hitler Germany; they regiment labor in Soviet Russia; but it seems to me that the spirit of America is not in favor of regimenting labor here. They want to avoid even the very appearance of it."

"Here we have an army to be recruited, sent to military barracks, regimented, registered, assigned, subject to military discipline in free America."

"Now, my friends, you must understand why we feel so keenly about this, and I know that I am representing the heart and soul of America. Just as soon as this bill is passed in its present form this Congress will be classified and designated as the Congress that said \$1 per day is the wage that should be paid to men employed in the reforestation service of the country and you will never get away from it."

In closing, Mr. Green summarized his objection in the following words:

"First of all, we are opposed to the regimentation feature of this proposed legislation. We do not think it is necessary to regiment working men during peace periods and impose upon them a form

of compulsory labor in the camps or in the reforestation centers of the Nation. Second, the bill provides that the maximum rate to be paid these regimented workers in these camps shall be \$1 a day. We believe that is not an American wage. We believe that is not in keeping with the spirit and traditions and policy of the American people. We are opposed to the establishment of \$1 a day as compensation for workers who are employed by the richest, most powerful Nation under the sun."

Representative CONNERY. I want to ask you this, Mr. Green: You have stated it already to the committee, but I want it made clear to the American public that the American Federation of Labor and labor throughout the United States believes that the setting of a rate of a dollar a day is inimical to the best interests of labor in the United States.

Mr. GREEN. Decidedly so; not only because of the wage itself but because of the depressing effect upon the wage standards established by labor in private industry.

M. J. McDonough, president building trades department, American Federation of Labor, who appeared before the joint committee hearings, submitted the following letter as the position of his organization on the bill as reported by the committee:

BUILDING TRADES DEPARTMENT,
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR,
March 27, 1933.

HON. WILLIAM P. CONNERY, JR.,
Chairman House Labor Committee,
Room 127, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: A copy of Senate bill 598, as amended, has just come to my notice. Representing 16 national and international unions engaged in the building industry, I most emphatically desire to protest the passage of this measure, as same if approved by Congress will very seriously affect the building trades workmen of the United States.

The bill from the viewpoint of the building trades workers authorizes the President or the head of any department or agency authorized by him to construct any project or to carry on any public works, which, in my opinion, would permit of the building of Federal buildings, tunnels, bridges, at any wage designated by the President or his authorized agent. Its passage would kill the effectiveness of the Bacon-Davis prevailing rate of wage law. Further, the money to be used for the conservation corps is to be diverted from money already appropriated for building construction.

The introduction of Senate bill 598 has already been the means of adding to the present aggravated unemployment condition in the building industry, as by administrative order no contracts for Federal construction have been awarded since March 4.

I cannot see a redeeming feature in the amended bill and am very strongly opposed to its passage.

Trusting that you will continue to use your best efforts in opposition to this bill, and appreciating on behalf of the building trades workers the interest displayed by you, I am, with best wishes,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) M. J. McDONOUGH,
President Building Trades Department.

Representatives of the railroad brotherhoods called at my office Monday afternoon and notified me of their opposition to the bill as reported. They stated they believed the bill as reported permitted, and would be so construed, to carry out the plans as formulated when the original bill, to which they objected, was presented.

The Connery amendment provides:

No regimentation of labor.

A voluntary enrollment of periods of 60 days.

Actual pay of \$80 per month for married men or men with dependents, and \$50 per month for single men, with subsistence.

The work to be confined to reforestation.

All public works authorized for which money has been appropriated to be continued.

The bill, as amended by the Connery amendment, would read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to provide employment for those unemployed citizens of the United States who voluntarily enroll for the purposes of this act as nearly as possible in proportion to the unemployment existing in the several States. Such workers shall be enrolled for periods of 60 days, unless sooner discharged. Such workers shall be paid at a rate of not less than \$50 per month for single men without dependents and at the rate of not less than \$80 per month for married men or men with dependents and provided with quarters, subsistence, clothing, medical attendance, and hospitalization, and transportation from and to their homes. An allotment of not less than \$50 per month of his pay shall be paid directly to the wife of a married man and such amount as the President may request shall be allotted from the pay of men who have dependents under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe. Each worker shall, at the time of enrollment, agree to abide by the provisions of this act and by all rules and regulations issued by the President of the United States hereunder, which shall not include any obligation to bear arms.

"Sec. 2. The provisions of chapter 15, title 5, United States Code, are hereby extended to such workers. In case of the injury or death of such workers while employed, the United States Em-

ployees' Compensation Commission is hereby authorized to pay such benefits as are provided for in case of the injury or death of a person working at his or a similar trade in the classified service of the United States.

"Sec. 3. That the President is hereby authorized, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe and by utilizing such existing departments or agencies as he may designate, to provide for employing citizens of the United States who are unemployed in the construction, maintenance, and carrying on of works of a public nature in connection with the reforestation of lands belonging to the United States or to the several States which are suitable for timber production; the prevention of forest fires, soil erosion, plant pest, and disease control; the construction, maintenance, or repair of paths, trails, and fire lanes in the national parks and national forests: *Provided further*, That the President is herein authorized to enter into agreements with any of the States for the carrying on of work on State forests similar to that authorized in this bill and may utilize the services of these workers for such work without cost to those States.

"Sec. 4. That whenever in the administration of this act it becomes necessary to secure the services of skilled artisans or other expert employees, whether or not available among such workers, the President may authorize their employment at wages paid for similar work in the classified service of the United States.

"Sec. 5. That to carry out the provisions of this act there is hereby authorized to be expended under the direction of the President, out of any unobligated moneys in the Treasury, such sums as may be necessary and available.

"Sec. 6. That in the execution of this act the President, or the head of any department authorized by him to construct any project or to carry on any work, shall have the right to acquire real property by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise.

"Sec. 7. The provisions of the Economy Act of 1933 shall not apply to any person employed under this act during such employment.

"Sec. 8. This act shall take effect the day after its enactment."

These minority views were finished too late for presentation to those members of the committee who voted for the adoption in the committee of the so-called Connery amendment.

WILLIAM P. CONNERY, JR.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill H.R. 3905 be made the special order for next Wednesday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SNELL. Do I understand by that that it will be considered under the rules of the House, under general debate, and that it will be read under the 5-minute rule?

Mr. BYRNS. I suppose we can agree upon the time for debate on Wednesday.

Mr. SNELL. We ask for a reasonable time for debate, that is all.

Mr. BYRNS. I would like to dispose of the bill on that day if possible.

Mr. SNELL. Oh, I suppose that that can be done.

Mr. BYRNS. And in that same connection I ask unanimous consent that business in order on Wednesday be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that the business in order on calendar Wednesday of this week be dispensed with. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I now repeat my request that this bill be made the special order for Wednesday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. RAGON. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Will that permit general debate?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes; there will be general debate and also consideration of the bill under the 5-minute rule in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. RAGON. A number of us here would like to go down the line with the President on this wage proposition. What opportunity will there be given to those of us to put it in this bill just as he suggested?

Mr. BYRNS. I do not know. I am not speaking by authority, but I have had information that the President is willing to accept the Senate bill or the substitute offered by the Senator from Massachusetts, Mr. WALSH. I propose to ascertain definitely about that by the time the bill comes up so that I can state about the matter positively.

Mr. RAGON. There would be nothing in the procedure suggested here that would prevent an amendment?

Mr. BYRNS. Nothing at all.

Mr. RAGON. To make it a dollar a day?

Mr. BYRNS. None at all. It will be open to every germane amendment.

Mr. McCLINTIC. Mr. Speaker, has the gentleman any information as to the amount of pay suggested in the Walsh bill?

Mr. BYRNS. There is no pay. It leaves the matter in the discretion of the President.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee that the bill referred to, H.R. 3905, be made the special order for Wednesday?

There was no objection.

SWIMMING TANK FOR WHITE HOUSE

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Joint Resolution 121, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Joint Resolution 121

To provide for the acceptance of sums donated for the construction of a swimming-exercise tank for the use of the President

Resolved, etc., That the Director of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital is authorized, on behalf of the United States, to accept the fund raised by donations or contributions to cover the cost of constructing, in the west terrace of the White House, a swimming-exercise tank for the use of the President.

SEC. 2. The amount so received shall be disbursed by the Director for the construction and equipment of such swimming-exercise tank and shall be expended in the same manner as appropriations for the maintenance and care of the White House. The amount of the fund in excess of the amount required for the construction and equipment of the swimming-exercise tank shall be returned to the donors.

SEC. 3. For the purposes of this resolution the Director is authorized to request the cooperation and assistance of the architectural, engineering, construction, or other forces of any department or agency of the Government.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I suppose it is necessary to have this resolution?

Mr. BYRNS. Yes. Some time ago a movement was started without the knowledge and sanction of the President for the purpose of collecting a fund to provide for a swimming-exercise tank at the White House. The idea originated with Mr. J. M. Patterson, president of the News Syndicate Co., Inc., publishers of the News, in New York City. A number of newspapers have cooperated in raising the fund. I am advised by Mr. Early, one of the secretaries of the President, that it is expected that not exceeding \$15,000, and possibly not over \$13,000, will be needed for the construction of the tank. It is to be constructed in the west terrace of the White House, so as not to in anyway mar the architectural features of the building or the grounds. It will be of very simple design. Any sum that has been donated in excess of the amount used will be returned in some way to the donors.

In this connection I ask unanimous consent to include as a part of my remarks a copy of a telegram addressed to the Honorable Stephen T. Early at the White House by Mr. Fred Pasley, a newspaperman in New York, connected with the News, in which he lists the newspapers which have taken part in the collection of this fund, and explains the subscriptions which have been made as a tribute to the President.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SNELL. What has become of the \$50,000 which the House appropriated?

Mr. BYRNS. That was in the independent offices bill which was vetoed.

The telegram referred to is as follows:

NEW YORK, N.Y., March 26, 1933.

Mr. STEPHEN T. EARLY,
The White House:

Complying with your long-distance telephone request, I herewith send memorandum covering the inception and development of the Roosevelt swimming-pool-fund movement.

The idea originated with J. M. Patterson, president of the News Syndicate Co., Inc., publishers of the News, as a result of the publicity attending the fact that the President was without facilities for the one form of exercise he loves and which is necessary to the maintenance of his health and strength.

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The News decided to volunteer its services to permit the people of New York State to provide a swimming pool. The first story was published in the issue of Tuesday, March 14, 1933, the News starting the fund with a contribution of \$1,000 and announcing:

"Our President must have his swimming pool. Because of the natural facilities which a newspaper has for handling such things expeditiously and with a minimum of overhead, the News this morning undertakes to act as a medium for the citizens of New York State to express their affection for their President."

It started, as you thus see, as a home-State movement. The first day's contributions, published in the News of Wednesday, March 15, totaled \$305.43 exclusive of the News check.

The response continued and gained a volume unprecedented in the history of such movements, so far as this newspaper's experience goes.

One by one other newspapers joined the drive until at its conclusion 43 were participating. They were:

Up-State New York: Amsterdam Recorder, Auburn Citizen-Advertiser, Batavia News, Beacon News, Black River Democrat, Buffalo Courier-Express, Canandaigua Messenger, Catskill Mail, Gloversville Herald, Gloversville Leader-Republican, Glens Falls Times, Harlem Valley Times, Hudson Register, Jamestown Journal, Kingston Leader, Lockport Union-Sun and Journal, Marion Enterprise, Millerton Telegram, Monticello Bulletin, Newark Union-Gazette, Newburgh News, Olean Times-Herald, Oneonta Star, Oswego Palladium-Times, Plattsburg Republican, Poughkeepsie Star, Rochester Democrat and Chronicle, Rochester Times-Union, Rome Sentinel, Saratoga Springs Saratogian, Syracuse Post-Standard, Troy Record, and Ulster County News.

Metropolitan zone: Corriere d'America, Far Rockaway Journal, Rockaway Beach Wave, Il Progresso, Staten Island Transcript, and Yonkers Record.

Other States: Chicago Times, Omaha World-Herald, Philadelphia Bollettino Della Sera, and Philadelphia L'Opinione.

You will note that while the drive started as a home-State proposition, it rapidly assumed a national aspect, with Middle West papers cooperating and the News itself receiving contributions from as far away as California.

The fund now totals in cash \$13,216.93, and the grand over-all total, which includes services and equipment, \$22,656.90.

You have asked me to state the number of contributions. It would be a physical impossibility in this short time to do that. Reports of the cooperating newspapers are still in the mails, and the News contributions themselves have not been completely segregated and tabulated. The figures will be available the latter part of this week. They will not, however, give the full number of contributors. I mean to say there were so many thousands of persons represented in the contributions, particularly those under \$1.

Frequently, for example, a whole family would send in \$1 without saying how many members were included. Or a class of school children would chip in their pennies for a 25- or 50-cent total. I recall the case of 22 infantile-paralysis victims, whose ages ranged from 6 to 12, inmates of the Evelyn Goldsmith Home for Crippled Children at Far Rockaway, Long Island. They raised \$1.15. We also had scores of instances of two children sending in a 1-cent stamp, each child asking for a credit of a half cent.

You ask me to analyze the type of contributors. They were, generally speaking, what we commonly call average folks. The children led the way and I should say that closely following them was the man in the street—the forgotten man, if you'd care to put it that way. However, there was a generous response from the upper stratum—especially in the latter days of the drive—checks of \$25, \$50, and \$100 being not uncommon. In fact, one hotel owner in New York City wrote his check for \$1,000.

You will perhaps be interested to know that Gov. Herbert H. Lehman has contributed \$50, along with a letter commending the purpose of the drive.

The names of all contributors have been published by the News, and it is preparing to photostat them, bind them in parchment, and forward them to the President.

Price Waterhouse & Co., certified accountants, are now auditing the contributions, and the News will report their findings as soon as completed.

FRED PASLEY.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the resolution.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider laid on the table.

REORGANIZATION OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AGENCIES (H.DOC. NO. 7)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered printed:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 1, title III, of the act entitled "An act to maintain the credit of the United States

Government," approved March 20, 1933, I am transmitting herewith an Executive order reorganizing the agricultural credit agencies of the United States.

This Executive order consolidates in one agency—the Farm Credit Administration—the functions of all present Federal organizations which deal primarily with agricultural credit, namely, the Federal Farm Board, the Federal Farm Loan Board, the functions of the Secretary of Agriculture with regard to loans in aid of agriculture, and those of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation pertaining to the management of regional agricultural credit corporations. The functions of the Federal Farm Board with regard to further stabilization operations are abolished by the order.

A better coordination of the agencies involved in our agricultural credit system will produce a more uniform program for agricultural credits and will result in substantial economies. A saving of more than \$2,000,000 is the immediate effect of this order. Further substantial savings are anticipated.

Important as are the foregoing, of greater and controlling importance is the maintenance of the long-standing policy of the Federal Government to maintain and strengthen a sound and permanent system of cooperative agricultural credit, subject to Federal supervision and operated on the basis of providing the maximum of security to present and prospective investors in bonds and debentures resting on farm mortgages or other agricultural securities—all for the purpose of meeting the credit needs of agriculture at minimum cost.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, March 27, 1933.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, the two former Speakers of the House, Mr. Garner and Mr. Longworth, each ruled that when a Member asked unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD, it applied to his own remarks, and that is all he was supposed to put in, without special reference to outside matters. I notice that some of the new Members have not followed that rule strictly, probably for no other reason than that they did not understand it. I would like to know if that will be the position of the present Speaker during the present Congress?

The SPEAKER. Yes. The Speaker intends to follow those precedents.

Mr. SNELL. I think it would be well for the Speaker to make a definite announcement so that the new Members will understand their rights.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will make the announcement now. Under permission to extend remarks a Member obtains permission to extend his own remarks only, unless he receives specific permission from the House to include in his remarks the documents that he desires to incorporate.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make another inquiry. Just what is going to be the policy of the majority in regard to the RECORD during this session? Are we going to let everyone put in everything he wants to or are we going to try to hold it down? There is this thing that always comes back to bother us: Sometimes objection is made to including an editorial or some outside matter, and then the individual Member will go to another body and have that put in. I want to be as fair to the Members of the House as they are in another body, but personally I have always taken the position that the RECORD was very largely and almost entirely for the business of this House, and as few extraneous matters as possible ought to be included in it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair cannot control that. The Chair suggests that the majority leader and the minority leader agree on a policy in the matter the gentleman has discussed.

Mr. BYRNS. I may say there is one difficulty with the matter referred to by the gentleman from New York. I know it is true, because I have done it myself. If the House objects to the inclusion of something in the RECORD, the Sen-

ate usually puts it in, especially when they are asked to do it. That puts the House Member in a rather embarrassing position when he is asked to incorporate something that is probably relevant to the proceedings here. It seems to me if we could come to an agreement with the Senate it would be a very wise thing, because I agree heartily with the gentleman from New York that the RECORD ought to be made up so as to show the actual proceedings of Congress without encumbering it with a lot of outside material.

Mr. SNELL. I raised that question at this time with the hope that perhaps we might reach some agreement. If everything is going in on the other side, let us let everything go in here. If a man wants to have a book printed in the RECORD, let him get it in, or else have an agreement and make both Houses live up to it.

Mr. BYRNS. I shall be very glad to join the gentleman and confer with the majority and minority leaders in the Senate and see if we cannot reach some agreement, because I think it is highly important.

Mr. HOWARD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BYRNS. I yield.

Mr. HOWARD. Will that conference be held this year or next? [Laughter.]

Mr. BYRNS. I think the gentleman can be assured it will be held very promptly.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BROWN of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, in view of the statement just made by the minority leader that many of the new Members have used the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the purpose of putting in material which has nothing to do with the questions under debate, I want to take this occasion to call attention to an extension of remarks put into this RECORD on the last day we were in session by one of the gentlemen from my native State, with essentially no purpose other than to promote his own future in that State. I know it is distasteful to have family fusses and family quarrels, but I am going to take a stand in the future on these matters, and I want you to know why I am objecting when this gentleman seeks to ask unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

On page 838 of the RECORD you will find a quarter of a page devoted by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. VINSON] to a personal attack on me. Now, Mr. Speaker, I read the rules which are supposed to govern us, and I would be glad to abide by them, but I want you to know that it is not alone the new Members who are refusing to abide by the rules. In Jefferson's Manual, the rules by which we are supposed to be guided, on page 147 there is a rule that no Member, in speaking, is to mention another Member in debate. It goes on to say "nor are they to digress from the matter to fall upon the person," and in this quarter of a page in explanation of his vote the gentleman from Kentucky devotes that quarter of a page to saying that there must have been disloyalty in my mind, or there is innuendo to that effect—that in a caucus I voted a certain way.

Now I take it the general rule is that matters considered in caucus are not to be aired before this body, and I am not going into this except to say that my stand in that caucus was what I considered to be for the program of the President of the United States, and none other. I may say also that this speech was already in Kentucky when it was made on the floor of the House. It was down there in the Richmond Register, a newspaper peculiarly favorable to him. It was printed on Friday when the same speech was delivered here. Before the session is over it will be in the hands of all the voters in his district, and unless I mistake my guess it will be in the hands of all the voters in the State if his political aspirations are to receive the consideration he wishes them to receive.

I called up the office of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to find out how much it costs to print a page of the RECORD. I

found it costs \$45 a page. This gentleman has spent \$225 of the taxpayers' money to explain a vote of his, so that in the future he can get votes by virtue of this explanation of this vote.

This is not all. If he sends this speech to every voter in his district it will cost \$3,240.78.

This is not all; if he sends this speech to every voter in Kentucky it will cost \$29,166.99. It will cost this much to send this speech to forward his own purpose in the future amongst the voters of the State of Kentucky and at the expense of the taxpayers.

This is not all. The President of the United States has appointed a Kentuckian to the foremost place amongst all his foreign ambassadors—Judge Robert Worth Bingham. The gentleman from Kentucky devotes practically 2 pages of these extended remarks in the RECORD to an attack on Judge Bingham on the ground that he is not a Democrat, that he is an independent, that his papers are unfair to him personally, and have always been; and the very day he was making that attack Judge Bingham, upon the front page of his paper, was carrying an article, "VINSON Seeking Amendment to Aid Burley in Farm Measure." What more propitious place could he have found to put this speech favorable to this gentleman. Yet he criticizes the appointment made by the President of the United States. I do not want this sort of talk to go uncontradicted when it is at the hands of a Kentuckian.

The people of Kentucky are grateful in their hearts that the President has honored our State by appointing as his chief ambassador to handle great problems of foreign affairs a native Kentuckian, Judge Bingham.

I want to tell you something more in these last 2 minutes, if I have that much time left. The gentleman from Kentucky said Judge Bingham is not a Democrat. Well, I may say to you that Judge Bingham supported Woodrow Wilson; and I may say to you he supported Al Smith; and I may say to you he turned his two newspapers over to Franklin D. Roosevelt. He is not a partisan Democrat; no. He has been partisan in this way: he has been partisan in the interest of good government in Kentucky. He has been as partisan in this as has the gentleman who has attacked him been partisan in forwarding his own interests in a political way. He has been all partisan. The people of Kentucky are grateful to the President for giving to Kentucky this appointment to the chief place amongst the ambassadors to a man, Judge Bingham, who was attacked on this floor, a place where he could not come to defend himself.

I may say to the gentleman from Kentucky that I shall not yield to him, because he made his speech the other day.

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. I am not asking the gentleman to yield to me.

Mr. BROWN of Kentucky. The gentleman from Kentucky knows, or should have known, that the proceedings of the Democratic caucus are not subjects for discussion on the floor of the House.

I have told the gentleman what his action cost the taxpayers of the country when he attacked this man, who has been active in working for the President in Kentucky. He has kept bond issues off the State of Kentucky. He has filed suits to test out legislative actions creating bond issues, until today Kentucky is one of only two States in the Union which have no bond issues. The gentleman from Kentucky attacks the man who has kept bond issues off our State. The last was a refunding bond issue. He went into court and fought it. He fought and defeated the bond issue of the Field administration and he has defeated other bond issues, until today Kentucky has no bonded indebtedness by virtue of his endeavors and activities in politics.

Now, I may say to the gentleman from Kentucky that whenever the gentleman from Kentucky has this floor and seeks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD I shall object until I know what the remarks are about; and I wish the membership of the House to know that in the interest of the taxpayers the gentleman from Kentucky will make no more extensions in the RECORD until I personally have read them unless the House overrules me.

[Laughter and applause.] Every time I am successful in stopping an extension of his remarks it will save the taxpayers \$30,000 in letters franked through the mails to voters in Kentucky explaining why he did or did not do something.

Personally, I pledge you that I shall not extend a solitary remark as long as I stay in this House, no one [applause], because I know that my friends do not want an explanation and my enemies will not believe one. [Laughter.] I am going to save the taxpayers this money on his speeches if it is necessary for him to secure unanimous consent, as is apparent from the request he made on last Thursday.

No more speeches will be written into this RECORD, mailed out to the voters of Kentucky by this particular gentleman; and, frankly, I apologize for airing a family matter, but this gentleman from Kentucky started it by writing here in these extended remarks what he knew he had no right to say on the floor of this House, and I take this occasion to notify you as to why in the future I am going to be one voice that objects whenever he asks to extend his remarks in the RECORD. [Laughter.]

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I offer no apology for the contents of my remarks to which Mr. Brown of Kentucky refers, but I want to apologize to you for the lack of understanding of the new Member from Kentucky [laughter and applause] when he tells you and the country it will cost the taxpayers of this Nation \$29,000 to send this speech of mine to my district in Kentucky. You all know that if any speeches are sent out by me I will have to pay the entire cost of printing. He displays the same kind of misunderstanding that he has shown throughout his whole political experience. [Laughter.]

Three times, I believe, in my 7 years here have I extended my remarks in the RECORD. In this instance, as the RECORD will show, it went in under motion to strike out the last word in consideration of the District beer bill.

Upon this floor on March 11 the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BROWN] took the position that any gentleman on this floor who opposed H.R. 2820, the pension-reform bill, was disloyal to the President of the United States. Within an hour prior to such statement this man from Kentucky, this man who talked about loyalty, had stood here on this floor, when the Browning amendment was adopted by Democrats in caucus assembled, and had voted to bind the Democratic Party to pass the bill with the Browning amendment cutting soldiers 25 percent.

Mr. BROWN of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I object to referring to anything that happened in that caucus.

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. I am within the rules, Mr. Speaker.

Within the hour before his speech he had voted as I wanted to vote on the floor of this House. In caucus I heard his name called when they wanted to bind the party to pass that bill with the Browning amendment that would have cut 25 percent off veterans' compensation. I heard him vote "aye."

My charge in my speech against him was not that he was disloyal—his head is so thick, his brains work so slowly, that he cannot understand the English language. [Laughter.] I conceded his loyalty and good faith in his first vote.

The printed word, my speech, says that when he and my other colleagues from Kentucky voted to bind the Democratic Party with the Browning amendment "there was no thought of disloyalty in their minds and there was no thought of disloyalty in my mind." This is the charge. I said he changed his mind, and he did.

He says to you Members of this House that I would take the liberty to discuss what occurred in a caucus. When disloyalty is charged I take such liberty. Let me tell you, gentlemen, loyalty is part of my religion. [Applause.] JOHN YOUNG BROWN's political life shows that he cannot spell

loyalty. Loyalty is part of my religion, and I resented the charge of disloyalty to my President, because no man in this House will stand by him longer or suffer more for him than will I. [Applause.] Wait until the storm clouds hover low, wait until support of President may not be so popular, and then see the young gentleman from Kentucky take cover, as he always does.

I said in the statement referred to by him that every Member of the Kentucky delegation voted to bind that caucus with the Browning amendment, including JOHN YOUNG BROWN himself, and then Mr. Brown changed his mind, as he always does, and when the vote came in the House I was in identically the same position there as I was when I voted in the caucus. I wanted the Browning amendment. I have no quarrel with any gentleman who differs with me.

Oh, he refers to Mr. Bingham. I did not say anything in this statement with reference to his appointment to the Court of St. James. I told you the truth when I said that Robert Worth Bingham, after he had purchased the *Courier-Journal* and *Times*, had never supported a Democratic Governor in Kentucky, either before the election or subsequent thereto. I say he is no respecter of persons. He has crucified JOHN YOUNG BROWN again and again, and Mr. Brown crawls on his hands and knees to him today.

I did not say anything about his appointment to the Court of St. James. I said that when Robert Worth Bingham, in his powerful papers, said that my vote was one of disloyalty to our President he wrote a malicious, willful, damnable lie, and I repeat the charge today. [Applause.]

I said further that not a word of criticism had come from Robert Worth Bingham or his papers with reference to the Senators—Republicans and Democrats alike—who voted against this same bill in the Senate, even though 44 liberalizing amendments had been added to it. I suggested that the reason this criticism had not been forthcoming, possibly, was because his name was being considered by the same Senators of the United States for appointment to the ambassadorship at the Court of St. James.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MAY. Lest there may be some misunderstanding on the part of the public that reads the *RECORD* here, a few days ago I myself spoke rather freely about Robert Worth Bingham and I have no apology for what I said, and take back nothing that I said, but still adhere to it 100 percent. Since the reference of my friend and distinguished colleague from Kentucky [Mr. Brown] included something about Judge Bingham's paper defeating a bond issue in Kentucky, may I ask the gentleman if it is not a fact that the bond issue that the *Courier-Journal* and the *Louisville Times* defeated by their activities was sponsored by a Democratic State administration in Kentucky and that it was intended to build roads for the State and put it on the map industrially?

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. I do not know of a single major issue that has been considered in Kentucky by Democratic governors that Mr. Bingham has not seen fit to oppose.

Mr. MARTIN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I submit a point of order. Why should the troubles of Kentucky be aired on this floor? There are 48 States of the Union.

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I submit to the gentleman from Oregon, who as an old veteran has fought for his flag, that nothing could strike you deeper or nothing could wound you more severely than a charge of disloyalty to the President of the United States at this time. [Applause.] I am defending an attack today. It is a continuation of a former attack.

Mr. MARTIN of Oregon. Why cannot you settle it in your own State?

Mr. VINSON of Kentucky. According to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Brown], when the explanations are sent back there the settlement will be properly made. That is possibly the thing that induced him to make the utterances and take the attitude he has on the floor of the House.

There are many things that the gentleman from Kentucky has to learn. I tried to tell him the other day during the consideration of the beer bill for the District how to offer an amendment, and even though the proposition had been debated 45 minutes in his presence, he sat there and let the time pass and was unable even to offer his amendment to the bill. It was a great amendment—one that would permit Al Capone to sell beer. I am glad that the gentleman has a manual, and after he reads it he will have learned that it is not contrary to the rules of the House to refer to untrue statements a gentleman may make. This is a forum in which Members may protect themselves from untrue charges either on floor or in the press. The young gentleman may learn that disloyalty cannot be charged here or in the press without the right to answer it. [Applause.]

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, the distinguished member of the Ways and Means Committee who preceded me on the floor of the House, my dear friend and colleague, FRED VINSON, of Kentucky, spoke upon the subject of loyalty to political ideals. Utilizing that theme as my criterion, may I impose upon the membership of this House by speaking upon the subject of loyalty to one's faith. Faith is a divinely wrought, loving, and hearty reliance upon God and His promise of salvation. Faith is the intuitive spark that lights up our intellectual process to accept a religion as true on other grounds than personal observation and experience. Mr. Speaker, where reason ends faith begins, and religion becomes our ideal and gospel. The word religion comes from the Latin word "religio", which means "to bind." Religion is therefore a binding belief in the spiritual nature of man to a supernatural being.

Mr. Speaker, my purpose in taking the floor of the House this afternoon is to boldly, fearlessly, and courageously protest against the foul, iniquitous, and brutal treatment of the nationals of Jewish extraction in Germany by the cowardly, sadistic, paranoiac madman of modern Germany, Adolf Hitler. His chancellorship of Germany is an insult to the great men who have graced that position in the past. His official robes have been bathed in the innocent blood of Jewish people. History will record his name and fame with such tyrants and assassins as Torquemada, Nero, and Robespierre. Secondly, I desire to proclaim my loyalty and devotion to the Jewish religion and the faith that I have in its traditions and ideals.

Mr. Speaker, Judaism has given to the world and humanity three great ideals: First, the belief in one ever-living God; second, the inspiration of the Holy Bible; and third, the philosophy of the immortality of the soul. Each religious denomination, however, has different ceremonies connected with the worship of God. Most of the peoples of the world believe in the inspiration of the Holy Bible, and particularly the Decalogue, or Ten Commandments contained therein, which is the foundation upon which the superstructure of all government is reared.

The philosophy of the immortality of the soul is the only medium that binds the memories of those that live today with the love, respect, and admiration of those who have made the last pilgrimage to the Great Beyond.

These three concepts—the belief in a living God, the inspiration of the Holy Bible, and the immortality of the soul—have made life worth living for millions of men and women throughout the civilized world.

What has been the reward of the Jewish people for their great and tremendous contribution to the cultural civilization and ideals of our world? For 30 centuries these covenanted people of the land of Israel have been persecuted and have been proscribed. Their homes have been pillaged and plundered. Their properties have been confiscated. They have been crucified and burned at the stake. From every land and every clime they have been hunted like the beasts of the wilderness. As wanderers fleeing from such

cruelty and inhumanity they have only looked and sought for a haven of rest and contentment to live peacefully with the world. They have been the savage victims of racial hatred, bigotry, intolerance, and prejudice. They have fled from pogroms, massacres, and inquisitions, and have survived them all.

While all these kings, emperors, monarchies, and other tyrants of ancient, medieval, and modern times who have attempted to destroy the Jewish race have been forgotten in the ashes of time, Judaism will live and must continue to thrive, prosper, and flourish, because it has been the great chosen exponent and consistent and courageous advocate of God's ideals upon the face of this world. [Applause.]

When the Assyrian king, 800 years before Christ was born, took away the 10 tribes of Israel and lost them in the kaleidoscope of time he thought he had destroyed the Jewish race. When Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, 200 years later, ravaged the Kingdom of Judea and took away the two remaining tribes of Israel as prisoners he, too, thought that the Jewish race had been exterminated. When Alexander the Great, King of Macedonia, pupil of Aristotle, 300 years before Christ pillaged and plundered the Holy Land and took along 100,000 prisoners to build the great city of Alexandria, named after him, he thought the Jewish people would remain prostrate, helpless, and hopeless. When Antiochus Epiphanes, a century before Christ was born, desecrated the holy temple, ransacked Judea, pillaged and plundered the Holy Land, he, too, believed that he had ruined the Jewish people. When the Roman Emperor, Titus, son of Vespasian, a few years after the death of Christ destroyed the temple, took away a quarter million Jewish prisoners, whom he marched under the triumphal arch of Rome as slaves of the Empire, he, too, thought that the Jews could no longer exist.

A hundred years later the Roman Emperor, Hadrian, led the Roman legions against the great Jewish general, Bar Kochba, who was battling side by side with Rabbi Akkiba, one of the greatest Talmudical scholars, to preserve the ideals and traditions of Judaism. Hadrian and the Roman army won. Bar Kochba was beheaded. Rabbi Akkiba had his flesh cut off piecemeal, proclaiming with his dying gasp, "There is but one God, and Jehovah is His name." Hadrian destroyed the temple, burned every home in the Holy Land, and left nothing but grass growing. He took half a million Jewish prisoners to Rome and scattered the remaining Jews to all the parts of the world. From that time on to this day the Jew has been a wanderer in the world; he has been called the "wandering Jew."

During the great crusades of the Middle Ages the spleen of religion was vent against the Jew for no reason but for the accident of having been born a Jew. During the Spanish Inquisition that inhuman tyrant, Torquemada, conducted the most vicious, inhuman, and brutal campaign against the Jewish people of Spain. They were burned on the flame, their bodies broken upon the racks, their wealth confiscated. One third of the Jewish people of Spain were killed; another third fled to Holland, Germany, Poland, Turkey, and the northern part of Africa; while the third remaining became converted to the Catholic faith. They were called marranos, because outwardly they professed Christianity but inwardly remained true to the traditions and ideals of their forefathers.

Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen, in modern days we have beheld and wept at the pogroms in Russia under the brutal, tyrannical Czars of Russia. We have seen the inhuman conduct of Rumanian atrocities perpetrated against racial minorities of that kingdom. Now, in this the twentieth century of so-called "civilization" we behold in the great Republic of Germany—that land of culture, art, science, and statesmanship, the home of Einstein, Ehrlich, Wassermann, Max Reinhardt, Emil Ludwig, Fuchtwanger—the tragic political degeneration to which this country has fallen. Germany has projected into a position of power that tyrannical, autocratic, and cowardly assassin of human beings, Adolf Hitler. Thousands of Jewish citizens have been maltreated for no reason but because they profess the Jewish

faith that has been the mother of Christianity, which preaches and proclaims the gospel of "Love thy neighbor as thyself." [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, in panoramic fashion before your eyes I have permitted history to come and march before you. Actions speak louder than words. The past rises before us and we now behold, through the telescope of time, that every nation that ever attempted to pillage, to plunder, to persecute, and to proscribe the Jewish race has eventually become disintegrated and destroyed its own usefulness and its very existence.

For centuries throughout the civilized world the Jewish people wherever they have been found have been patriotic to their country, loyal to their institutions, and devoted to their ideals. They have contributed wherever they have been found to every line of human endeavor to make the nation in which they lived great and glorious. In every part of Europe, particularly in Germany, in science, in art, in law, in medicine, in journalism, in philosophy, in literature, in statesmanship, in banking, and in every learned profession the Jew has contributed his all to make the world better for his having lived in it.

Mr. Speaker, I challenge any man in this House, so far as I am concerned, to name any group of citizens within the confines of our Republic who, year in and year out, since our institutions have been established, have been more loyal, more patriotic, more sincere, and devoted to the institutions of our Nation than have been the Jewish citizens, whose only desire has been the privilege to serve the Republic which they love so dearly. [Applause.]

My purpose in addressing the Membership of this House is to vigorously protest against that human monster, that cowardly assassin of human life, Hitler; and second, to call your attention to the fact that I am just introducing a resolution calling upon the great, noble, human, loving, and enterprising people of Germany to stop the cruel and inhuman treatment by their autocrat, Hitler, of the Jewish nationals of Germany.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIROVICH. Yes.

Mr. PATMAN. I hope the gentleman will agree with me that the Secretary of State is handling that situation in a very satisfactory way.

Mr. SIROVICH. I have the highest admiration and respect for our distinguished friend and colleague, the present Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, a liberal and progressive gentleman of the highest character, whose heart pulsates for every man and woman that is trying to live in conformity with the dictates of their conscience; but I would be remiss in my loyalty to my faith and to the people I represent in the Fourteenth Congressional District if I did not rise in this historic forum and protest against this infamous treatment by Hitler and his associates of innocent men and women who have committed no crime outside of being born Jews.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIROVICH. Yes.

Mr. BLANTON. I feel just as the gentleman does, and am unalterably opposed to any and all kinds of persecutions. If there is persecution against any people because of their race, it ought not to go unchallenged.

But is it not a matter that ought to be handled by our State Department? If we go to passing resolutions, unless we direct them to our own Executive and his Department of State, would we not be invading the Executive functions of the Government? We do not like to have the executive departments invade the legislative part of the Government. In this connection may I not call the attention of my friend to the fact that there is unreasonable, foolish, cruel persecution of the Jews right here in the Nation's Capital? I do not stand for that. I am against all persecutions. I have some very close personal friends of lifetime standing who are Jews. Why should we tolerate without protest the persecution of Jews here in Washington?

There are very prominent apartment houses here in the Nation's Capital which refuse to permit Jews to rent apart-

ments. There are apartment houses here where people can buy homes therein as they buy a residence. If my distinguished friend would go there and say, "I am a Jew", they would say, "We can not sell to you." There is that ridiculous persecution, with which I have no sympathy whatever, right here in the gentleman's Nation's Capital, but we ought to get that out of the way first before we go to foreign countries. Has my distinguished friend from New York any precedents for his resolution?

Mr. SIROVICH. To enlighten my dear and good friend, TOM BLANTON, I want to call his attention to the fact that it has always been the policy of the United States of America in times past not only to protect nationals residing in their countries but also in the interests of humanity and under the guardianship of that humanity which belongs to this great Republic to protect the rights of racial minorities residing in different countries of the world. To be specific to my friend, Mr. BLANTON, let me call his attention to the fact that the United States of America has repeatedly undertaken to affirm this guardianship of humanity in behalf of oppressed racial minorities in many instances, amongst which that come to my mind are the following:

First. Secretary Forsyth's course in 1840, under the direction of President Van Buren, on behalf of the Damascus Jewish blood-accusation victims.

Second. Minister Fay's successful efforts in Switzerland to remove anti-Jewish domestic statutory discriminations.

Third. The action of Hon. Benjamin F. Peixotto, United States consul to Rumania, about 1870, 6 decades ago, in his campaign against Rumanian Jewish persecutions, under the direct authority of President Grant, who used the following words:

The United States, knowing no distinction of her own citizens on account of religion or nativity, naturally believes in a civilization the world over which will secure the same universal view.

Fourth. The action of Hon. Charles Sumner, as chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, in protesting against Rumanian anti-Jewish atrocities.

Fifth. Action of the powers on behalf of persecuted Jews in the Balkans at the Congress of Berlin in 1878, at which the United States of America was represented by its minister to Austria, Hon. John A. Kasson, and its minister to Germany, Hon. Bayard Taylor.

Sixth. The vigorous course adopted by President Cleveland toward Austria in the now notorious Kelley case in 1885.

Seventh. Secretary Hay's Rumanian note of 1902.

Eighth. The action of President Theodore Roosevelt in connection with the Kishineff massacre petition in 1903.

Ninth. The action of the United States of America in 1911 in abrogating the Russian Treaty of 1832 because of discrimination against Jewish citizens, resulting in a resolution to that effect by the House of Representatives.

Tenth. The course of President Woodrow Wilson in connection with representatives of the other great powers at the peace conference in 1919 when Russia contended that her anti-Jewish discriminations were not religious but racial, our Government replying that "the two questions are inseparable."

And, last but not least, when I arose upon the floor of the House in 1928 to pillory and excoriate Rumania for her cruel treatment of racial minorities. Then I, too, introduced a resolution to abrogate treaties with Rumania which brought immediate response from that Government through its Prime Minister proclaiming to the world its intention of never permitting in the future persecutions and oppression of racial minorities.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. SIROVICH] has expired.

Mr. BLANTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be given 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BLANTON]?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLANTON. I agree with my distinguished friend from New York. Civilized governments ought to protest against such action, but it ought to come from the Govern-

ment. A resolution that we might pass ought to be addressed to our own Department, to our own President, asking our President to take action through our State Department. It ought not be addressed to any foreign governments.

Mr. SIROVICH. That is what my resolution provides. It is going direct to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. BLANTON. I am one who appreciates all the speeches made by my distinguished friend, Dr. SIROVICH, even his wet speeches, with which I do not agree. They are always able and interesting. I think his speech this morning is full of chronological history that is valuable to the country, and I have been listening to it with a great deal of interest; but I am afraid he is going to take action that will not bring about much good, if he is addressing his resolution to any but our own Government.

Mr. SIROVICH. That is exactly what my resolution provides.

Mr. DIES. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIROVICH. I yield.

Mr. DIES. I noticed a dispatch from a Jewish association in Germany appealing to America not to interfere with the private affairs of the German people, and it would be a serious mistake if we undertook to interfere with the internal affairs of that country. I want to ask the gentleman if he read that dispatch and if he believes it represents the views of the Jewish people there?

Mr. SIROVICH. I did read the article. For the benefit of my friend from Texas [Mr. DIES] I want to tell him that bayonets, persecution, and life itself inspired and prompted this answer. Everyone knows that Hitler and his associates have placed a censorship upon all news that comes from Germany. Even letters that are sent from Germany, I am told, are doctored and censored. Newspapers, periodicals, and magazines that are in opposition to Hitler's form of government have been suppressed. His opponents in political life have been thrown into prison, simply because they disagreed with his political fascism. Is that liberty? Is that justice? Is that freedom?

Mr. DIES. Then the gentleman believes that that editorial did not speak for the Jewish people?

Mr. SIROVICH. That is correct. It was fear that prompted that answer. Time will vindicate my position.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. AYERS of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York have 5 additional minutes to address the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. AYERS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIROVICH. Mr. Speaker, when I arose to address the membership of this House I did not rise as a Jewish citizen. I am rising here as an American citizen, a Member of Congress, appealing for justice for racial and oppressed minorities. My sense of justice would compel me to appeal for any class, creed, or color that would ever be humiliated or punished in any part of the world. [Applause.] Two sets of victims are involved in these Hitler persecution, one a comparatively small number of American citizens, the wives and minor children of American citizens who for the moment happen to be residents that are located in Germany for temporary purposes; and, second, Jewish residents of Germany in general, amongst which are included its own nationals who have for centuries inhabited different parts of Germany, and whose forebears have consecrated their lives upon the altar of patriotism and have given their last drop of blood upon the altar to serve their fatherland. And a considerable number of others who have been living there since the beginning of the Great War of 1914.

Mr. Speaker, as to the first class, our own American citizens who are abroad, traveling through Germany for health, for commercial reasons, for cultural and artistic purposes, there can be no doubt as to the right and duty of American intervention. It is the duty of the German Government, acting through real German representatives, to grant adequate

protection to all American citizens as well as other German residents, not only against governmental lawlessness but also against those who would harangue the beastly element of men to destroy their fellowman on account of racial and religious intolerance. Regarding those of the Jewish race who have lived in Germany since the finish of the allied war, Germany, at the peace conference in 1919 held at Versailles, France, pledged herself, in writing, to the United States of America and other powers for the protection of national minorities. This section states—

That protection will be practically regulated within the frame of the League of Nations. However, on behalf of Germany there must be in the peace treaty definite assurances demanded for those German minorities which by cession will come under foreign sovereignty. These minorities should be given the opportunity of fostering their German characteristics, especially through granting them the right to maintain and attend German schools and churches, as well as to publish German newspapers. Furthermore, it would be desirable to create a cultural autonomy on the basis of national registers. Germany on her side is resolved to treat minorities of foreign origin in her territory according to the same principles.

Thus, in exchange for the aforementioned pledge the United States of America and its Allies in the World War imposed protective clauses of a similar nature on Poland and other new States in reliance upon these German assurances, saying officially that they—

are prepared to accord guaranties under the protection of the League of Nations for the educational, religious, and cultural rights of the German minorities transferred from the German Empire to the new States created by treaty. They take note of the statement of the German delegates that Germany is determined to treat foreign minorities within her territory according to the same principles—

And all the signatory powers to the said peace treaty promulgated at Versailles likewise pledged themselves to accord guaranties for the educational, religious, cultural, racial, and linguistic minorities within their national confines. Germany stands pledged to the United States of America and other signatory powers to the aforesaid Versailles Treaty to carry out all the provisions for the protection of her religious, racial, and linguistic minorities, not only the protection to life and property but a guaranty against any—

law, regulation, or official action against her religious minorities in enjoyment of civil or political rights.

By the said treaty—

All nationals shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rights without distinction as to race, language, or religion, and all nationals who belong to racial, religious, or linguistic minorities shall enjoy the same treatment and security in law and in fact as the other nationals—

Besides which—

full and complete protection of life and liberty is assured to all inhabitants without distinction of birth, nationality, language, race, or religion.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIROVICH. I yield.

Mr. MAY. I am very much in sympathy with the remarks of the gentleman, and I just wanted to call attention to the fact that when the Jews were captured and taken into Babylonian captivity, after they were kept all those years in slavery, the first thing they did when they came back was to start rebuilding the temple.

Mr. SIROVICH. That is right.

Mr. MAY. And when the Christians were persecuted by Belgium more than 300 years ago and taken out on to the hills and lashed to the trees, and the torch was applied, and they were burned for their religious beliefs, every time persecution of that kind has occurred they come out of it greater and stronger than ever.

Does not the gentleman believe that out of the persecution that is taking place in Germany now, unjust as it is, is going to come a stronger Jewish people?

Mr. SIROVICH. In reply to my distinguished friend, Judge MAY from Kentucky, let me remind him that when the Assyrian King destroyed the commonwealth of Israel, many of these people fled to Phoenicia and settled in that country along the Mediterranean. Prior to the Christian era the Phoenicians were the most aggressive commercial

and maritime nation. In modern language they would be called the Yankees of the East. Living near the forest of Lebanon, they went into that great wilderness, hewed down the trees and converted them into ships. It was this commercial branch of the Jewish race that settled Greece, the northern part of Africa, called Carthage, Italy, and particularly Venice, which was then called Venetia, pronounced almost like Phoenicia. These Phoenicians carried the culture and civilization of their day wherever their commerce went. As their ships plowed through the Mediterranean and through the Straits of Gibraltar, they went to England and settled there. In the company of the primitive people of England they went down into the very bowels of English soil to bring back the tin ore which was so rich in England. They mixed this tin with copper and were the first bronze-makers in the world.

It was these ancient Phoenicians, the most civilized and cultured people of their day, who called England "British". The word "British" comes from two Semitic words—"Brith", which means "covenant", and "ish", which means "son." Therefore, British was the term applied to England by the Phoenician Jews, and down to the present time means "covenanted son", which is symbolic of the covenant that the patriarch, Abraham, made to God when he offered his son Isaac upon the altar as faith in one true living God.

So we see how the ancient Phoenicians developed mentally, physically, spiritually, and morally in spite of the Assyrian persecution.

Mr. MAY. Does not the gentleman feel that unjust persecution of any nation is a real tonic to any generation of any race?

Mr. SIROVICH. The gentleman saw what happened to Christianity when the Christians were persecuted by the Romans.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for the privilege you have given me to protest against religious persecutions in Germany and to express my loyalty to my faith. [Applause.]

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIROVICH. I yield.

Mr. PATMAN. Does the gentleman's resolution set out alleged facts?

Mr. SIROVICH. Yes. The gentleman knows that whenever I speak I present facts only.

Mr. PATMAN. I know the gentleman is very sincere at heart, and I have the utmost confidence in him. He is respected and admired by all the Members of this body. Will the gentleman have documentary evidence or other proof to substantiate his charges?

Mr. SIROVICH. Anything I may present in this resolution will be based upon facts and upon sentiments and statements in which I think the world believes.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. PATMAN. I am very much in sympathy with what the gentleman has said, but I feel that this matter should be referred to the State Department. I feel that it is now being handled in a very masterful and diplomatic way by the Secretary of State, Mr. Hull.

Mr. SIROVICH. While I have the greatest respect, admiration, and consideration for my distinguished friend, the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, and know he will do justice to our unfortunate brethren in Germany, still I think the floor of the Congress of the United States is the proper place for a Member of Congress to voice and express his thoughts regarding any nation that oppresses racial minorities. The cry of humanity wherever it may be found appealing for assistance should know that America, the land of liberty, freedom, and justice, is willing to listen and to help.

May I say to the distinguished gentleman from Texas that for the past three years I have often listened to his

eloquence upon the floor of the House as he appealed to the people for justice for the veterans of our country; for the rights of those soldiers who went across the sea to make the world safe for democracy. May I say to the gentleman that amongst those who went over to make the supreme sacrifice for our Republic were more than 300,000 Jewish boys, the flower and manhood of our land. Thousands gave up their lives that our Republic shall survive. They have the right to expect someone here on the floor of the Congress of the United States to make an appeal that democracy may live. They have the right to know that their blood that has hallowed the fields of all Europe wherever our country has sent them has not been spilled in vain. They have the right to know that in the sacred earth where their mortal remains have been placed when they went over there to make the world safe for democracy, that that democracy may protect their brethren in Germany, whose only fault is that they have been born as Jews.

Tonight throughout our Republic and throughout the civilized world meetings are being held to protest against these cowardly and outrageous treatments of racial minorities in Germany. Let the world know that in the Congress of the United States a humble Member has raised his voice to hope that liberty and freedom may still ring throughout the world. [Applause.]

Mr. PATMAN. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman. I am entirely in sympathy with what the gentleman from New York has said. I am sorry that I am not as well informed on this matter as my friend from New York, Dr. SIROVICH.

Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for one minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the Delegate from Hawaii?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCANDLESS. Mr. Speaker, as I am now serving my first term as Delegate in Congress from Hawaii, and there being many of my colleagues who are new also, I am taking this means of presenting some of the pertinent facts relative to the Territory which I represent.

Hawaii, located as it is in a southwesterly direction 2,100 miles from San Francisco and with the Philippine Islands 4,800 miles further west, is apt to be disregarded as a member of the American commonwealth. The average resident of the mainland is likely to have a vague and sketchy understanding of Hawaii, and his conclusions as to conditions there are apt to be based on scanty and imperfect information received through the medium of news flashes rather than on detailed information based on an accurate study of conditions.

Hawaii is popularly, and I might say properly, pictured as a "land of enchanting scenic beauty, of active volcanoes, of warm sunshine, mellow moonlight, bedecked with a profusion of bright-hued blossoms which mingle their fragrance with the soft melodies of native music and the murmur of waves lapping the white coral beaches."

But I would paint another picture, no less true than this, but painted, as it were, from a different point of view. I would tell you not about Hawaii's volcanoes, beaches, or its flowers, but about its industries, its modern cities with telephonic communication with the mainland and Europe, about its finances, and how it pays its way as an integral part of the United States.

Hawaii is at once the Gibraltar of the Pacific, guarding our western shore, and a laboratory in which for more than five decades has taken place a unique phase in the development of human relationships and international understanding. It is in every respect a modern, enterprising American community, engaged in agricultural, industrial, and commercial activities in a typical American manner.

The islands first came under the official eye of the United States during the Spanish-American War, when the strategic military position of Hawaii was first recognized. Shortly prior to 1898 the then Republic of Hawaii, of its own volition, asked to be annexed to the United States as a territory and itself prepared a treaty to this effect. In 1898,

under the administration of President William McKinley, Hawaii was made an integral part of the United States, with the status of a Territory, this action being taken by a joint resolution of the House and Senate of the United States in the same manner as Texas became a Territory in the American sisterhood of States.

The government of Hawaii was set up in 1900 by an organic act, which provides for a governor who shall be appointed by the President of the United States and who must be a resident of the islands. The lawmaking body consists of a Territorial legislature made up of 15 senators and 30 representatives, who are elected by popular vote, as are the executive officers and members of the boards of supervisors of the various counties of the Territory.

In 1930, according to the Federal census of that year, there were approximately 368,000 persons living in Hawaii, although this figure has since been increased to slightly more than 380,000, according to the 1932 report of the Governor of Hawaii. There were 63,828 registered voters in the Territory at the time of the last election. In this connection it might be of interest to quote briefly from the 1932 report of the Secretary of the Interior:

Hawaii * * * is free from organized graft and corruption; the courts there are well administered; and in Honolulu the proportion of crimes of violence is distinctly lower than that in a majority of mainland cities.

The public-school system of the Territory compares favorably with that of any other community in the United States. In fact, back in the days of the monarchy parents on the Pacific Coast sent their children to Hawaii to be educated. English is the language of the islands. All of the public schools are conducted in this tongue and are in every way thoroughly American in curriculum and in methods. The public-school population in 1932 totaled 78,663 students.

In mentioning the schools, the question of racial relations naturally comes to mind, and in this connection I would repeat what Mr. William Atherton Du Puy, executive assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, said in his published report following his investigations in Hawaii last year:

There is much talk in the continental press of race antagonisms in Hawaii. This talk is based on a lack of understanding of the relations between the races over there. In the States race conflicts and race prejudices are often intense. In the islands they are practically nonexistent. * * * The social question of race has never been raised. It does not exist. It is never raised except by some outsider who brings his prejudices with him, or by some continental newspaper which bases its interpretation of events in Hawaii on race prejudices that exist where it is published.

The chief enterprises of the Territory are agricultural in nature. Sugar ranks first, with a production in 1932 of 1,025,354 short tons. The prevailing low price of sugar is having a considerable and detrimental effect on the prosperity of the islands. The production of sugar in Hawaii is probably more costly than in any other sugar-producing region in the world. Health and sanitary conditions are maintained up to American standards, and a great deal of effort and money is spent in providing amusements and educational programs for the plantation workers, whose standards of living are in every way favorably comparable to those prevailing in our best mainland industrial centers. This is in strong contrast to living conditions of labor in foreign sugar-producing areas. Also, it may be noted that only the intense application of scientific methods, including the use of large amounts of fertilizer to compensate for the lack of natural soil ingredients needed by this crop, and the use of elaborate irrigation systems, has enabled the sugar growers of Hawaii to produce a per-acre yield of sugar that ranks highest in the world. But notwithstanding this, the present low price of sugar makes it almost impossible for Hawaii to get a new dollar for an old one out of its sugar business.

The growing and canning of pineapples ranks second in the list of Hawaii's industries. Here Nature, which has left so much for man to supply in the cultivation of sugar cane, has given Hawaii peculiarly ideal conditions, so that approximately 80 percent of the canned pineapples of the world comes from this western outpost of the United States.

The world depression has greatly reduced the demand for this luscious fruit, so that the 1931 pack of 12,750,000 cases

was cut to slightly more than 5,000,000 in 1932, due to the unfavorable market conditions.

Among the other industries of Hawaii might be mentioned coffee, exports of which in 1931 amounted to more than 6,000,000 pounds, valued at more than \$1,000,000. But here again the prevailing low price made it impossible for the growers to make a profit. Some form of governmental aid, such as a tariff, is badly needed to save this young industry of Hawaii from utter ruin.

Cattle raising is also a considerable industry, and the Parker Ranch, on the island of Hawaii, is credited with having one of the largest herds of pure-bred Hereford cattle in the world. Hawaii is almost self-sustaining as far as beef is concerned, and in 1931 exported almost a million and a half pounds of hides to the mainland.

Tourist travel to the islands, referred to as Hawaii's "third industry," brought 15,780 persons to the islands as visitors during 1931, a drop of 15 percent from the previous year, due to the general falling off in world travel.

Turning again to the strictly commercial, exports from Hawaii in 1931, most of which went to the mainland, amounted to \$102,737,836, and her imports, also principally from the mainland, totalled \$86,956,768. While this left a balance of trade in 1931 of \$15,781,067 in favor of the Territory, the great drop in pineapple exports alone during last year practically wiped out this balance.

Hawaii has been a profitable investment for the Federal Government. I again quote from the book of Mr. Du Puy:

A balancing of the books as between the Territory of Hawaii and the Federal Government showed that during the first 30 years that it was a part of the United States it had sent \$171,000,000 to Washington, while the Federal Government had spent upon activities that might properly be charged up against the Territory, about \$32,000,000, leaving a net profit to the Federal Government of some \$139,000,000 in taxes received from the islands. Thus, the islands have not been an expense to the Government, but have yielded handsome and direct cash profits to it.

This is exclusive, of course, of the money spent in maintaining in Hawaii the largest army post and the strongest naval base in the whole establishment of the Government. These are not maintained for the protection of the islands, but as an outpost to the West in the national scheme of defense, and should, therefore, be paid for by the Federal Government.

A perusal of the 1932 report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will show that Hawaii paid in this form of taxes during the year 1931 a total of \$3,785,789, which exceeds similar collections during the same year in 17 of the 48 States of the Union and the Territory of Alaska.

The following table, compiled by Mr. Du Puy, executive assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, shows the main items in the account between the Federal Government and the Territory of Hawaii from 1900 to 1930, inclusive:

| Item | Paid to the Federal Government | Received from the Federal Government |
|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Internal Revenue..... | \$118,004,556.23 | \$952,836.64 |
| Post Office..... | 7,593,819.73 | 4,480,092.00 |
| Immigration..... | 78,500.00 | 1,190,000.00 |
| Weather Bureau..... | | 191,500.00 |
| Customs Service..... | 44,552,800.38 | 3,217,577.00 |
| United States marshal, including courts (Federal, supreme, and circuit), salaries and expenses..... | 681,778.00 | 3,154,129.00 |
| Volcano research..... | | 179,365.82 |
| Hawaii National Park..... | 13,404.52 | 891,170.60 |
| Public Health Service..... | | 1,721,208.67 |
| Department of Agriculture (Hawaiian Experiment Station)..... | 713.00 | 1,123,430.00 |
| Lighthouse Service..... | 5,278.17 | 2,875,166.73 |
| Rivers and Harbors..... | | 9,455,591.00 |
| University of Hawaii..... | | 1,270,599.22 |
| U. S. Geological Survey..... | | 317,897.00 |
| Territory: Governor and secretary contingent and legislative expenses..... | 61,289.00 | 981,100.00 |
| Shipping Board..... | (¹) | 356,400.00 |
| Total..... | 170,992,199.03 | 32,358,063.68 |

¹ No record.

Mr. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 3 minutes.

Mr. SNELL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I wish to find out what the program

for the balance of the afternoon is going to be. I have no desire to keep these gentlemen from talking.

Mr. BYRNS. No other business is to come before the House. It is proposed to adjourn over to Wednesday when the House adjourns.

Mr. SNELL. Perhaps it would be well for the gentleman from Tennessee to secure that permission now, so the membership will know definitely what the program will be.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet at 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, March 29, 1933.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. SNELL. There will be no further business, as I understand it, Mr. Speaker, except the speeches of those who desire to address the House?

The SPEAKER. The Chair so understands.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUNN].

There was no objection.

Mr. DUNN. Mr. Speaker, 3 minutes is not sufficient time for an Irishman to make an address. However, I shall obey the rules.

The gentleman from New York who just finished speaking in behalf of the unfortunate Hebrews in Germany took the very words out of my mouth. I wanted the honor of standing before this honorable body and denouncing Hitler for his persecution of the Jews. The matter has been very well covered, but I want to call attention to something else that is going on in our country.

In many States of the Union women and girls are compelled to work 16 and 18 hours a day, for which they receive the insignificant, measly wage of \$3.50 or \$4 a week. I have been informed, and rightly so, that the Federal Government can do nothing in the matter because it would be infringing upon the rights of the States.

I do want to say this: We Members of Congress can do anything if we want to do it, because there is not any problem that will confront us at this session or any other session that cannot be solved if we allow ourselves to be actuated by humanitarian motives. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I say to one and all, let us make some effort or undertake to do something to bring about a condition where unfortunate girls and women shall not be compelled to work 16 or 18 hours a day for \$3 a week. [Applause.]

I thank you.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS—LET'S CARRY THE NEW DEAL HOME

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting an address delivered over the radio under the auspices of the American Taxpayers' League from the studios of the National Broadcasting Co. of Washington, D.C., last Saturday night.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting an address I delivered over the radio on Let's Carry the New Deal Home, under the auspices of the American Taxpayers' League, from the studios of the National Broadcasting Co., Washington, D.C., Saturday night, March 25, at 8 o'clock.

The address is as follows:

A new economy deal is going on in Washington; let's see that is carried to every State, county, municipality, and hamlet in our country.

The high cost of government today, in my opinion, is due directly to the extravagant manner in which the American people lived for years. We lived beyond our means, and we ran our governments—Federal, State, county, and municipal—in the same way. Money was easy to obtain, and we spent it freely, extravagantly, foolishly. Taxes, because we had money or could obtain money with which to pay them, gave us very little concern. We paid little, if any, attention to the yearly additions to our tax tickets.

When we at last awoke from our debauch and found out that we were all broke or financially crippled we began to realize that our profligacy had created a profligate government. We at last began to realize that each year a little more of our earning power was being turned over to the taxing power. We began to realize that our personal and business economic sins were being visited upon our Government; that our Government was suffering from the same malignant economic disease practically every man, woman, and business in America had contracted—downright recklessness and extravagance. And, thank God, we at last became tax conscious.

The big thing today about the whole sordid situation is the fact that we are at last tax conscious and realize we have got to sober up—that the Government, the individual, and business have all got to live within their incomes. The realization of this fact, I believe, is over half of the battle.

Our new leader in putting the new deal over here in Washington has certainly started out in a magnificent manner. I want to see the new Federal deal, however, extended beyond the corporate limits of the Capital City. I want to see it extended into every nook and corner of every congressional district in the United States.

Let me be specific: How about a new Federal deal on these things?

I believe we have too many places for holding Federal courts. In many Federal judicial districts the Federal court only lasts for a day or two. A great deal of money, time, and inconvenience could be saved by having one real court at some centrally located point.

How about the rural-mail routes? I believe that many rural-mail routes could be consolidated. Many of these routes have not been changed since the days of the horse and buggy.

How about the rentals being paid for post offices and public buildings? In many cases these rents, to say the least, are not in line with the prevailing rents of the community.

How about all Federal employees doing a reasonable amount of work for the salary they receive? Take many of the postmasters, for instance; the only thing they do is to get in the way of other people who want to work. Every postmaster should be competent to discharge the duties of his office and should be required to work. Many of the other Federal employees scattered over the United States are not giving value received for the salary paid.

These are blunt statements—probably harsh statements—but you men and women who are listening in tonight know that they are true statements.

An honest-to-goodness Federal survey should be made of each county, city, and town in the United States in order to determine what economies can be made. Let's bring the matter home to our people and get them to assist in the work. If local waste and extravagance are discovered by our people, we will have their sympathy and support in bringing about the needed corrections.

So much for Federal economies. How about a new deal for the States, counties, cities, and towns?

You folks who are listening in get this tonight and sleep on it: A tax dollar saved at home means as much as a tax dollar saved in Washington. And let me tell you another thing: The States, counties, cities, and towns have wasted more tax dollars than the Federal Government.

Let me give you just a few figures: The tax bill of America is around \$15,000,000,000. Approximately 70 percent of the amount goes to pay the tax bills of the States, counties, and municipalities. Your Federal Government is costing around \$4,000,000,000 per year, and about three billions of this amount is traceable directly or indirectly to war. If we could get rid of wars and preparing for wars we would not have any trouble balancing the Federal Budget. If the nations of the world would get a good dose of old-fashioned religion they could keep their budgets balanced without inflicting hardships on the taxpayers.

War got our Federal Budget out of balance, but the State, county, and municipal governments cannot charge their unbalanced budgets to war costs.

The State governments are costing around 2½ billion dollars and the county and municipal governments around 8½ billion dollars.

Get this: The costs of State, county, and municipal governments have increased from around \$6,000,000,000 in 1925 to around \$11,000,000,000 in 1932.

Well, what are you going to do about it? One thing you can do is this: Quit cussing your Representatives up here for awhile—the new leader is looking after us—and turn your attention to your State, county, and municipal affairs.

What are you going to do about it? Well, bring the new deal home. You folks who are listening in, don't you think you need a new shuffle around home?

How about reorganizing our State governments and getting rid of the useless and unnecessary departments, bureaus, and commissions? Let me tell you that in some of our State governments the departments, bureaus, and commissions need cleaning out as badly as they do in our Federal Government.

How about reorganizing our county governments and putting them on a business basis? There is probably more inefficiency and waste in our county governments than anywhere else.

How about reorganizing and cleaning up our municipal governments? A lot of them need it from top to bottom.

Let me call a thing or two to your mind, so you will begin to think:

How about all of these overlapping, four and five ply deep officers. Take down in Virginia, where I live, for instance. When

I was a boy the sheriff and his deputies and the local constables enforced the law, and I believe they got along better at it than we are doing today. What do we have today? The sheriff and his deputies and constables, Oh, yes; but in addition thereto prohibition officers, Federal and State; motor cops racing up and down the road in white cars, pretending to be in a hurry; game wardens, who mess around to see if your dog is a taxpayer; and the Lord only knows how many others.

Don't you think it would be cheaper and better to let the sheriff enforce all laws? If he doesn't enforce the law, get one who will.

How about our highway departments? It may be treason to some to say it, but the fact is we are spending too much money on our highways. And then, too, some of our highway departments are becoming as czaristic as old Nicholas himself.

How about our schools? How many useless and unnecessary officers and employees could be eliminated if we had a real, efficient system. Take, for instance, these fellows who are being hired to teach our boys how to play. Don't you know that a boy who does not know how to play is too dumb to be taught?

How about the cost of schoolbooks? Don't you think the taxpayers have fed the Schoolbook Trust long enough?

I do not have time to point out any more of our State, county, and municipal mistakes. Stop and think and you will be unable to count them on your fingers.

What we need in the States right now are a few leaders like Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The new deal has started in Washington. Your duty, my friends, is to see that it is carried into every State, county, municipality, and hamlet in our land.

REFORESTATION AND RELIEF OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, in view of what happened here this morning with reference to the bill H.R. 3905, I would like for the RECORD to show that the bill as reported by the House committee will be identical with the bill as reported by the Senate committee, and is in the nature of a substitute which has been agreed upon by the parties at interest.

The committee was reliably informed that the President of the United States had given his approval to the substitute and that the president of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. William Green, had also given his approval to the substitute.

I regret as much as anyone to find myself in disagreement with the chairman of my committee, my beloved friend and colleague from Massachusetts [Mr. CONNERY], who is still opposed to the bill; but I hope the Members of the House will carefully read the report of the committee before making up their minds to follow his leadership in opposition to the bill.

Mr. BOYLAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Yes.

Mr. BOYLAN. Will the gentleman kindly give the House a brief synopsis of the proposed substitute?

Mr. RAMSPECK. The substitute gives the President of the United States authority to employ in reforestation and other allied lines of work people now unemployed under such rules and regulations as he may deem proper, and leaves it entirely up to him as to what he shall pay them. He must furnish them quarters and subsistence and medical attention, but the amount of the cash allowance which he may give them is to be fixed by him. It avoids the controversial subjects to which the American Federation of Labor was opposed, and I hope the House will pass the measure without amendment. [Applause.]

FARM MORTGAGE DEBTS AND THE REFINANCING THEREOF (H.DOC. NO. 9)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, which was read and with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered printed with illustrations:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D.C., March 27, 1933.

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C.

SIR: Pursuant to the request made under House Resolution No. 69, Seventy-third Congress, I am transmitting herewith re-

port based on the study made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics pertaining to farm-mortgage debts and the refinancing thereof.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. WALLACE.

APPOINTMENT

The Speaker laid before the House the following appointment:

Pursuant to the provision of title 20, section 134, United States Code, the Chair appoints the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BURKE] as a consulting trustee for the National Training School for Boys.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted to Mr. CROWE, for three days, on account of important business.

THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

SUPPORTING PRESIDENT

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, in a few days we will again be called upon to enact legislation in regard to the banking laws. We have passed some rather far-reaching measures since the convening of this session of Congress. I doubt that any measure has ever passed the American Congress that was as far-reaching as the banking bill that passed this Congress the first day the Congress was in session. It was an emergency measure, and I was glad to support the President. I have every confidence in the President and believe that he is doing his very best to relieve distress, misery, and start our country on the road to permanent prosperity.

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S PROPHECY

When considering changes in our banking laws we should consider changes in our method of issuing and distributing money. One cannot be considered without considering the other. Thomas Jefferson made a very significant statement, and I want to read it to you. I am quoting what Jefferson said:

If the American people ever allow private banks to control the issue of their currency, first by inflation and then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around them will deprive the people of all property until their children will wake up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered.

Every word that Thomas Jefferson said has proven to be true. A few powerful bankers in this country, controlling absolutely the issuance and distribution of money, a great privilege that should be exercised by the people only through their Representatives in Congress, have first by inflation and then by deflation almost destroyed this country.

FUNDAMENTAL QUESTION

The Constitution of the United States says that Congress shall coin money and regulate its value. There is where our trouble is today. That is the fundamental problem that must be solved before the other incidental questions will be solved. When that question is solved practically all of our other troubles will be eliminated.

WHO CONTROLS MONEY?

Now, let us see if the first part of Jefferson's statement is true—that banks are controlling the issue of currency. Is there anyone within the sound of my voice who will say that they have not been controlling the issuance and distribution of money in this country? If so, I hope he will speak out. I know you are not going to do it, because there is no one in America who believes that the few powerful banks are not controlling the issue of currency.

The next question is the suggestion of Jefferson that they first inflate and then deflate, and thus deprive the people of property.

Did they? They certainly did. Through inflation of the money controlled by them they made property values high, they made securities high, they made stocks and bonds high, they made all the products that are produced by the farmers high, and the manufacturers' goods they made high, every-

thing high. And then they caused the deflation, and made property almost worthless, and, as Jefferson says, we will soon wake up homeless on the continent our fathers conquered.

DEFLATION ORDERED

In 1920, May 1, cotton was selling for 40 cents a pound, and wheat was selling for \$3 a bushel. Through the influence of a group of these powerful bankers deflation was ordered. In 4 months' time the price of cotton had been whipped and beaten down until it was worth only 7 cents a pound, approximately one sixth of the value 4 months before, and wheat was selling for \$1.40 a bushel instead of \$3, the price it was selling at 4 months before.

IF DEFLATION DECREASES, INFLATION WILL INCREASE PRICES

I want to submit to you, if you can by deflation reduce the prices of commodities, why cannot you by inflation increase the price of commodities? If one is true, the other is true, and that is what we must do before we have permanent relief for this country.

Mr. BOYLAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PATMAN. I yield.

Mr. BOYLAN. The gentleman has made a statement that deflation was caused by a certain group. Can the gentleman name that group for the RECORD?

LAW AND ORDER

Mr. PATMAN. I shall be glad to do that. Mr. Mellon, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Mitchell have had more weight and influence in the control, issuance, and distribution of money and credit than all the rest of the people in the Nation combined.

They do not pay any attention to law; they do not care anything for law and order, not unless they can make the law and give the order.

IMPEACHMENT OF SECRETARY MELLON

You gentlemen know that I brought impeachment charges against Mr. Mellon. I am awfully sorry that he left the country in order to avoid prosecution of those charges. In the charges, I enumerated the number of instances where he had violated the law and trampled the law under his feet.

FLIGHT TO ENGLAND

He was not hard to catch. Anyone who could track an elephant in the snow could catch Mr. Mellon violating the law, because he paid no attention to any law. That is the reason, when the facts were presented, he had no defense, and the only thing he could do to escape punishment and save the administration was to go to a foreign land, get out of the country, and hope the people would forget it.

Mr. GOSS. The gentleman does not contend that these gentlemen have power over credit and currency greater than the Secretary of the Treasury, does he?

Mr. PATMAN. I certainly do.

Mr. GOSS. He thinks they have more power even than the present Secretary of the Treasury?

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK

Mr. PATMAN. I believe that they have more power under the present banking set-up than all the rest of the people in this country combined, including the Secretary of the Treasury. They have their control through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and other large banking institutions there. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York is running the banking business and practically all other business in this country in connection with these other large banking institutions, and you can figure out for yourself who is running the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

MORE ABOUT MELLON

I have told you a little about Mr. Mellon. Take, for instance, while he was Secretary of the Treasury. He passed on all public-building contracts. He hired all the architects to draw the plans for these public buildings, and not only did he do that but he notified these architects that he would like to have aluminum substituted for iron, wood, steel, and copper wherever it could be substituted in the construction of these public buildings, and they did it. He owned a monopoly on aluminum; he was financially inter-

ested in its sale. Look at the Federal Reserve bank in Pittsburgh. That was constructed by a concern that Mr. Mellon was financially interested in. The Federal Reserve Board—Mr. Mellon, chairman—gave the company the contract, and the constructing company covered that building with aluminum. Why? There is a set, fixed price for aluminum. It has not decreased in price since 1929, although everything else has gone down from 50 percent to 90 percent. He paid no attention to the law. That is only one instance. There was a man from Colombia, South America, here for 8 years. A President was to be elected down there. This man went from the Capital City of America, Washington, D.C., to Colombia, South America, and after a whirlwind campaign of 3 weeks, spending lots of money—and I do not know where he got it—he was elected President of Colombia, Olaya Herrera. What did he do? He then came right back to Washington. A dinner was given for him, at which Mr. Mellon was present. He was attending the dinner and sat to the right of President-elect Herrera, and discussed at that meeting how Mr. Mellon could get his Barco oil-concession fight in South America, which was worth \$2,000,000,000 to him and Mr. Morgan, settled. As a result of that conference here in Washington the President-elect went back to Colombia and called the Congress together, and made them ratify a lease that was null and void and had been canceled years before in order that Colombia, South America, might borrow money from Mr. Morgan in New York City. They pay no attention to the law. They do not care anything about the law. I am telling you about some of the minor charges in the impeachment. Morgan had a fourth interest in that contract and Mellon and his companies had a three fourths interest in that contract. They bought that concession for a song. It was no good. They had a way of making it good, and they exercised their power successfully.

MELLON, MORGAN, AND MITCHELL

I have discussed Mr. Mellon and Mr. Morgan. Just mentioned a few minor things. I hope the Senate committee puts Mr. Morgan on the griddle and makes him tell about how he has peddled the widows and orphans worthless stocks and bonds. Let me say something about Mr. Mitchell. He is out, right now, and somebody else will probably have to step up and take his place. Many of the others will also get caught and be prosecuted. There was a man, Mr. Mitchell, who represented the biggest big business in this country, a business that goes into all the nations of this earth. Not only is he dealing with the people of America, but he is dealing with people all over the world. Did he pay any attention to the law? Why, no; he paid no attention to it. He does not think the law is made for him.

PRESENT ADMINISTRATION COMMENDED

I commend the present administration for the effort it is making to bring to justice these men who have absolutely robbed the American people in the last few years through foreign stocks and bonds, and who believe that laws are made for others to be governed by. [Applause.] It occurs to me that they are guilty of using the United States mails to defraud. I have every reason to believe that prosecution will continue; I hope it does.

LOOPHOLES IN TAX LAWS

There is Mr. Mitchell. He felt that he should not pay a tax to the United States Government on the profits that he had made. He sought a loophole in the tax laws. He did not have a particular loophole, so he made a loophole in the tax law for himself. He went before a Senate committee and boldly said that he deliberately refused to pay the United States Government any income tax in 1929.

TAX EVADER MITCHELL

How did he do that? His income in 1929 amounted to \$3,006,705.16. If anyone should help support the Government of the United States, it is a man who can pay in proportion to his ability to pay, pay in proportion to the profits made by reason of the protection of the laws of this country. But not a penny of tax did he pay in 1929, although his income was in excess of \$3,000,000. How did

he do it? On December 20, 1929, just before the end of the year, he, in effect, writes a note to his wife in their own home, "I hereby transfer to you so many shares of bank stock", stock that was selling at the beginning of the year for a high price, but then at a low price. That gave him a sufficient paper loss to offset his profits for the year. He was careful not to let the stock get beyond his reach and control. His wife took the stock—I doubt that the stock was actually transferred. I imagine it was all done just by word of mouth. The transfer was made, and then on March 20, 1930, which was 5 days after the time that the income-tax return was to be filed for 1929, his wife transferred the stock back to him, but instead of transferring it back at \$40 a share, the price of the National City Bank stock on that day, it was transferred back at \$212 a share.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN]?

There was no objection.

ABOLISH SECRET TAX RETURNS

Mr. PATMAN. It was transferred back at \$212 a share, in order, I presume, that he might take an additional loss at the end of the year 1930. Now, it is men like that who have absolutely flooded our country with worthless stocks and bonds and who then refused to contribute their part to the support of the United States Government. I do not claim all bankers and big business men are like Mr. Mitchell. Income-tax returns are secret. Secrecy is a badge of fraud. Remember, Messrs. Morgan, Mellon, and Mitchell are the ones who have been controlling the currency system of this country.

SAVIORS OF COUNTRY

The people who build our country in time of peace, who make the largest contribution to it, and the people who save our country in time of war, by making the largest contribution in manpower, are the farmers and the wage earners of this country. The banking system that those men controlled has not been functioning in the interest and welfare of these two great classes.

BANKING FACILITIES FOR FARMERS AND WAGE EARNERS NEEDED

In the first place, practically all wealth comes from the land, and this great Federal Reserve System of ours has been discouraging the loaning of money on collateral security that was in any way connected with land. "Oh, get that paper out of these banks. We do not want it", the bank examiners tell the bankers. Where is the farmer going for loans? The paper that he must give to get money to make a crop the Federal Reserve System does not want. They have been discouraging the handling of that paper.

THE FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM USES THE CREDIT OF THE NATION FREE OF CHARGE

Where will the farmer get his money? Where are the wage earners going to get banking accommodations and facilities for their use? Something must be done to establish one for their use. I hope the administration will consider, and I know it will, in connection with the banking reform, that it contemplates that the Government should either get into the banking business or get out of the banking business. There is no justification for the Government to be in the Postal Savings business unless it will extend the privilege so that checks can be given and ordinary banking accommodations be received by customers of that institution. [Applause.]

GOVERNMENT SHOULD EITHER GET IN OR GET OUT OF BANKING BUSINESS

The Government should either get into the banking business or get out of the banking business. Private banks do not want to lend money on land. They do not want the farmer's paper. They do not want the wage earner's paper. They have been discouraging it. So if this Government wants to do something that will aid the greatest number, it should do something quickly that will aid these two great classes, the farmers and wage earners.

MONEY BACKED BY GOLD

Yesterday I saw a very interesting article that emanated from the Treasury of the United States, which disclosed the amount of money in circulation. I want to briefly discuss that with you. There were listed Federal Reserve notes in the amount of \$3,000,000,000. They are backed by 40 percent gold and eligible paper. Gold certificates, \$591,000,000, which are backed by 100-percent gold. Outside of that the other money that is outstanding is not backed by one penny of gold. There are billions of dollars of it not backed by a penny of gold. Is it sound money? It is absolutely sound, because the credit of this great Government is behind it. That is the reason it is sound. We do not need a dollar of gold reserve behind the money that we use here in America. Why have gold behind it? We have all the country behind it, the best security that can be offered, including the gold; so why set aside a specific gold reserve as coverage for paper money? It is useless, needless, and unnecessary. The only time we need gold is to settle balances with foreign countries.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] has again expired.

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

PROPOSALS

Mr. PATMAN. Our President is doing everything in his power to get our country started back on the road to permanent recovery. I expect to cooperate with him; I intend to give him my support and assistance. Without expressing dissatisfaction with the present administration and with the understanding that I am not impatient but realize that it takes time to solve these great problems, I want to suggest a few of the proposals that I should like to see considered in connection with future legislation:

First. Get the bankers out of the manufacturing, transportation, insurance, and utility business. Remember what Jefferson said about the banks that control the issue of currency and the corporations that will grow up around them. The Chase National Bank has directorships in 2,023 and the National City has directorships in 4,019 such concerns; both extend into foreign countries.

Second. Separate commercial and investment banking.

Third. Get the Government out of private business and get the bankers out of the Government's business. The issuance of money is a governmental function. One of Mr. Mellon's banks in Pittsburgh made 200 percent net profit last year using the Government credit free.

Fourth. The Federal Reserve System should either be overhauled, taken over by the Government, or abolished. The people are entitled to a safe place to put their money.

Fifth. Benjamin Franklin once said: "We must either decrease our wants or increase our means; the result will be the same." Our debts and taxes must be lowered or our currency must be expanded so we can pay them. We must either cheapen money or cheapen the people.

Sixth. Buying power must be restored to the people. Money sent to the people by the way of the banks does not reach them. If money can be paid directly to them, in some way, and they place it in the banks we will get expansion of the currency and restored confidence. The banks must protect their stockholders and depositors; buying power must be restored before credit is again established.

Seventh. The wealth of the Nation is concentrated into the hands of a few people. There should be a limit to the amount any one person can retain in net profits in 1 year and the amount that any one person can inherit. A part of the money collected in this way should be used to help old people, the sick, the infirm, widows, and other unfortunates in need without reference to military service. Should any one person granted the privileges of the Government and the protection of its laws be permitted to keep more than a million dollars a year of his net income after paying all expenses, or be allowed to retain more than five or ten million dollars of an inheritance?

Eighth. The idle rich are escaping the burden of taxation through the ownership of tax-exempt securities. I am sponsoring a resolution (H.Res. 594) to amend the Constitution in order that tax-exempt securities may be eliminated. A owns a \$5,000 home on which he pays a tax. B owns a \$5,000 bond that is tax-exempt. A helps to support the governments, local, State, school districts, and so forth. B does not pay a penny of tax to either the local or National Government.

Ninth. Income-tax returns should be subject to public inspection. Refunds to Mellons, to Mellon companies, and to other individuals and corporations during the last 12 years aggregate more than 3½ billion dollars. Many of these refunds would not have been made if the people had been permitted to get the truth. I do not believe we would have a deficit in the Treasury today if income-tax returns, war profits, excess profits, refunds, credits, and abatements had been subject to public inspection. I have introduced a bill (H.R. 4103) providing that transactions shall constitute public records and shall be open to examination and inspection under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe.

Tenth. During the last 12 years the Government has manifested too much interest in giving capital a guaranteed return and too little interest in allowing the farmers and wage earners to make a living. It is the Government's duty to protect the weak against the strong. A wise and frugal Government will restrain men from injuring one another. It is not right for people to be starving in a land of plenty, while many of our citizens who are given special privileges and favors by the Government are receiving from one to thirty million dollars a year net income. Maldistribution and underconsumption constitute a menace.

Eleventh. We finance farm mortgages. The Government credit should be extended to enable the farmers to obtain a very low interest rate.

MONEY

Eleven denominations of paper currency in current use. One-dollar certificates last on an average of 8 or 9 months; \$2 certificates about 3 months longer; \$5 certificates over a year, and so forth. The largest denomination, a \$10,000 certificate, lasts almost indefinitely.

Over half of the number of notes and certificates in circulation are of \$1 denomination.

June 1, 1931, there were presumed to be in the hands of the public (much of it in Treasury and Federal Reserve banks not in circulation)—

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| One-dollar, 487,000,000 | \$487,000,000 |
| Two-dollar, 26,000,000 | 52,000,000 |
| Five-dollar, 153,000,000 | 765,000,000 |
| Ten-dollar, 132,000,000 | 1,320,000,000 |
| Twenty-dollar, 72,000,000 | 1,440,000,000 |
| Fifty-dollar, 6,000,000 | 300,000,000 |
| One-hundred-dollar, 4,000,000 | 400,000,000 |
| Five-hundred-dollar, 227,000 | 113,500,000 |
| One-thousand-dollar, 209,000 | 209,000,000 |
| Five-thousand-dollar, 5,352 | 26,760,000 |
| Ten-thousand-dollar, 8,461 | 84,610,000 |
| Total | 5,197,870,000 |

Much of this money is in foreign countries, lost at sea, rotted in the ground, hoarded by banks and individuals.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing turns out about \$10,000,000 a day, normally, but during the recent rush it worked day and night and turned out about \$60,000,000 in new money each day.

It will be noticed that \$1,133,870,000 of the paper money that was outstanding was in bills of the denomination of \$50 and up to \$10,000. Very little of this was in actual circulation.

THE GOVERNMENT'S MODERN PRINTING PLANT

Six kinds of paper currency are now being issued. Gold and silver certificates, United States notes, national-bank notes, Federal Reserve notes, and Federal Reserve bank notes.

This money is printed in a modern manufacturing plant here in Washington, D.C., the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. It has 10 acres of floor space and employs 5,000

people; it annually produces \$4,000,000,000 in new money, \$465,000,000 in postage stamps, and hundreds of millions of dollars in bonds and other securities. The paper used can only be obtained by the United States Government.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I have heretofore detained the House a number of times on the question of refinancing farm mortgages. I think it is one of the most important questions before the country. I am glad to know that the President has included that important subject in his program. I saw in the press yesterday that an amendment may be offered in the Senate to the agricultural relief bill which the House passed a few days ago for the refinancing of farm mortgages. For that reason we may not have time to fully discuss the question of refinancing farm mortgages when the bill comes back to the House. I want to bring to the attention of the House some statistics prepared by the Associated Press and published in all the leading newspapers on yesterday. They are as follows:

FIGURES GATHERED FOR PRESIDENT SHOW PLIGHT OF FARMERS—PRICE OF PRODUCTS DROPS AVERAGE OF 60 PERCENT SINCE 1928

Statistics gathered by the Department of Agriculture for President Roosevelt show in figures what the farmers' troubles are.

Since 1928 the prices of the things the farmer grows have dropped an average of 60 percent. The things he buys have dropped only 29 percent.

Since 1910 farm-mortgage indebtedness has risen from \$4,320,470,000 to \$9,241,390,000.

Forty-two percent of all farms were mortgaged in 1930.

In the fiscal year 1931-32, 2.84 percent of all farms were lost through foreclosure.

From 1913 to 1930 farm taxes increased 2½ times.

In 1931 these taxes took 47.2 percent of the money the farmer had left after other expenses that had to be paid in cash had been met.

Agriculture's gross income dropped from around \$12,000,000,000 in 1929 to \$5,200,000,000 in 1932.

The value of farm lands has dropped 50 percent since 1920.

The farmers' share of the national income dropped from around 17 percent in the period between 1914 and 1919 to less than 7 percent in 1932.

Mr. Speaker, I think the facts upon which these figures are based show the figures to be very conservative. Since 1928 the prices of the major farm products—wheat, corn, and cotton—have dropped more than 60 percent. Wheat to the farmer sells at present around 30 cents per bushel, corn about 20 cents per bushel, and cotton around 6 cents per pound.

While the farm-mortgage indebtedness is given as \$9,241,390,000, the additional farm indebtedness other than that secured by real-estate mortgages is estimated around \$4,250,000,000; and the farmers' total indebtedness, therefore, reaches the stupendous sum of \$13,500,000,000. The Associated Press figures give 42 percent of all farms mortgaged in 1930. In the East the percentage is lower, while in some sections in the Middle West the percentage of mortgaged farms is much higher. It is estimated in certain counties in my State that 65 percent of the farms are now held in foreign ownership.

The figures collected by the Associated Press for the fiscal year 1931-32 state that 2.84 percent of all farms were lost through foreclosure. This, in my judgment, is ultraconservative.

The above figures give farm taxes as having increased two and one half times from 1913 to 1930. This is an extraordinary statement and yet one that I am sure is true.

It is also stated that the taxes took 47.2 percent of the money the farmers had left after other expenses had been met. I feel sure that in my State there is little, if anything, left to the farmer after the payment of the upkeep on his farm, and his taxes. However, ad valorem taxes are a subject for State legislation.

The gross income has been reduced in 3 years from \$12,000,000,000 in 1929 to \$5,200,000,000 in 1932. The above figures estimate the value of farm lands as having dropped 50 percent since 1920. The truth is throughout the great agricultural sections of the Nation there is little or no cash sale for farm lands at the present time. The last state-

ment contained in the Associated Press figures is that the farmers' share of the national income dropped from around 17 percent in 1914 to less than 7 percent in 1932.

These figures are impressive and should compel action by the Congress.

I hope that legislation on the subject, whether by way of a Senate amendment to the farm relief bill or by way of separate legislation enacted in Congress, will cover the following points: First, this legislation, while of an emergency nature, should be made permanent; second, the amount authorized should be adequate in amount, although it will require a large sum of money; third, these loans should be made at a low rate of interest, not to exceed 3 percent, and upon long terms payable upon the amortization plan at not to exceed 1 percent per annum additional. Otherwise the farmers of the country will not be induced to return to the farms and assume these obligations, improve them, and attempt to pay their way out. I sincerely hope any legislation which may be enacted may embody these things—namely, an adequate amount of money to meet the situation, a low rate of interest with long terms of repayment, and repayment to be made upon the amortization plan. In my judgment, nothing is more important in the President's program, and I am glad to give it my most earnest support. [Applause.]

Mr. WEIDEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. WEIDEMAN. Mr. Speaker, to take up where the gentleman from New York left off in the matter of persecution, we have another form of persecution in our State. The gentleman from New York talked about the accident of birth; and it is an accident. I am no more responsible for being born white than you are. I am no more responsible for being big than you are for being small. Color, creed, and such things we have no control over, but there are things over which we have control, and we should exercise it over these things. One of these things is the welfare of our people.

In my city today there are 200,000 people on the public welfare rolls. Out of 3,700 policemen, 2,600 are dependent upon welfare for the very food they eat. This is an unhealthy condition and jeopardizes the entire administration of justice.

I am speaking in support of House Resolution 58, introduced by one of my colleagues from Detroit [Mr. DINGELL], which resolution calls for an investigation of the banking situation of my State and the way this situation has been handled. There are some things in connection with the banking situation that I should like to know about.

I should like to know why, as a Member of Congress, I was denied the privilege and right of sitting in a meeting that was had between some of the representatives of the stockholders, depositors, and directors of those banks, and the Secretary of the Treasury last Saturday. Is there anything mysterious about the banking situation in Detroit? Is there anything that cannot bear the light of day?

I should like to have this investigation so I can find out why it was that a certain bank, able to stand a "run", was forbidden to open. Within 3 weeks after one of the largest banks in the State of Michigan closed, it was perfectly able to carry on, able to stand a run with a little assistance, but a gentleman in the Treasury Department, Mr. Awalt, I am informed, forbade the bank to open. These are things we are entitled to know.

Mr. BOYLAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. I yield.

Mr. BOYLAN. The gentleman requested permission to sit in this conference?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. Yes; I did.

Mr. BOYLAN. Was it denied?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. It was denied; absolutely.

Mr. BOYLAN. Who denied it?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. Both Mr. Woodin and Mr. Watkins.

Mr. BOYLAN. On what grounds?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. On the ground that it was a conference with Mr. Watkins by appointment; that I as a Congressman was not an invited guest; and the hearing was closed to me, a Congressman having the interest of my district at heart at a time when there are hundreds of thousands of people starving whom I was endeavoring to help.

Mr. BOYLAN. Did the gentleman have something to contribute to this conference?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. Yes; I did.

Mr. BOYLAN. And the gentleman was not permitted to contribute it?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. I was not. Now, I am rather suspicious that our Secretary of the Treasury is getting bad advice from Mr. Ballantine, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Mills, Mr. Awalt, and others, and has not secured good information.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation sent a man out to Detroit. I want to find out by what authority he (Mr. John McKee) went there to tell the bankers there, and the stockholders of the Union Guardian that if they raised \$5,000,000 the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would raise \$20,000,000 for the bank. This was on the 4th of March. On the 5th of March they made an appointment to meet him in the board room on the thirty-second floor of the Union Guardian Building on March 6, but on March 6 he had checked out of the Book-Cadillac and taken the Wabash train and gone to Chicago, leaving our city in that pitiful condition.

I want to know why one of the strongest banks of this country, able to continue in business and to save half of the State banks of Michigan was not allowed to open its doors to meet the situation. Just one bank, the Union Guardian, may have been in poor condition; but the handling of the situation in Michigan destroyed the entire banking structure of the State of Michigan. It is time to stop faking about the banking situation.

PEOPLE REDUCED TO PEONAGE

Our people now are in terrible condition. I have statements here from factory workers. Here is one from an employee of the Hup Motor Car Co., a photostat of a check for 46 cents representing 2 weeks' pay; of course he did no work 2 weeks but was available for work; another from an employee of the Hudson Co. for 15 cents; another check from the Hudson Co. for 14 cents. What a sense of satisfaction must come to a man to take home to his wife and family a check for 2 weeks' work for 14 cents! It has cost him \$1.20 car fare if he reported for work every day. I have an instance from the Briggs Co., the case of a lady who had worked for Briggs for 15 years. She worked from 7:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. The Briggs Co. gives its employees half an hour at noon and half an hour at night. This girl got \$15 for 2 weeks' work, and out of that \$15 was taken \$3 for insurance and welfare. Think of it; such wages for 2 weeks' work, working from 7:30 a.m. to 10:30 at night. I tell you the lot of the employee in the city of Detroit today is no cinch.

They work you hard and you do not have any choice about it. These are conditions that I want investigated. I could go on in this way endlessly. Why, they pay out checks for 2 cents, and this is worse than anything you have in your town.

We have a beautiful city. We have one of the finest manufacturing cities in the world, but it appears to me there has been a deliberate attempt there by some forces, and I believe they are the forces to which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] referred, to deliberately get control of our banking situation and control wages; at least we have this result. The State banks in Michigan are crushed, the national banks are crushed, they are not operating and things are in a terrible condition. We must have aid.

CHILDREN STARVING

I ask you to support the resolution of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL] and try to give us some help so we can find out what is wrong. We know what is wrong, but I

want it brought out publicly and as a matter of record so our folks will not be compelled to starve, and we will not see little children 6 or 7 or 8 years old going from garbage pail to garbage pail to pick out morsels of food to eat. I do not want the condition brought about again where children must go to school in the morning without breakfast and without lunch and fall down sick and palsied from lack of food.

Is this our American civilization of which we boast?

My friends, I could take you back of my office building in the city of Detroit to a restaurant where they throw out their refuse at noon and you will find there forty or fifty men waiting to pounce upon these remnants just as wolves do, scrambling to get the choice morsels that the people who do happen to eat throw away.

These are the conditions against which I protest, and I was denied the privilege of sitting in this meeting Saturday. They may have thought that I would not be pledged to secrecy on matters that pertain to the destruction of the entire banking system of the State of Michigan, and conditions that tend to a continuation of the pauperism of the people of my city. I shall never be bound to secrecy on any such matters. If the condition is healthful it can stand the sunlight, and if it is contaminated the sunlight might tend to renovate it.

Mr. DUNN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DUNN. Is the gentleman under the impression that I was just referring to one State when I spoke about the condition of unfortunate women and girls? I referred to every State in the Union, and I condemned every State in the Union.

Mr. WEIDEMAN. I stand squarely behind the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and the gentleman and I are going to get along all right on this matter.

Mr. GOSS. Did I understand the gentleman to say that women are working in the industries of Michigan from 7:30 in the morning until 10:30 at night?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. Yes; and I have a list of them right here.

Mr. GOSS. Does not the State of Michigan have laws regulating the hours of work of women in industry?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. Yes; and let me tell the gentleman how they work this. They will check them in on one time clock, and when they have worked the statutory period, they use another time clock so you cannot prosecute them; and in addition to this, the gentleman probably knows as well as I do what happens when you try to prosecute a big industrialist. But this is not done at Ford's or all the factories. You know you do not get anywhere with such a prosecution. That is the practical side of the thing and that is the hypocrisy of it.

WAGE SCALE AN INSULT TO AMERICAN CIVILIZATION

My friends, these women work on these high-speed drill presses and at mass-production jobs at top speed and average only 15 cents an hour. Here is a woman whose first name is Mary—and I shall not give her last name—who operates a drill press and she has worked for them 5 years. Her rate was 20 cents an hour, but she lost her tool checks and they fined her \$5 because she lost them. She is married and her husband is out of work and she has five children. Is not this a great state of American civilization when a woman is compelled to support her husband, who is unable to find work, and five children, because her husband has been deprived of an opportunity to work?

Mr. GOSS. I may suggest to the gentleman that he take this matter up with the officials of the State of Michigan, because this is a terrific indictment the gentleman is making.

Mr. WEIDEMAN. The gentleman needs no suggestion about taking care of the matter. That is why I am here today. I want to make this a matter of public record, and what I say here can be substantiated.

Mr. GOSS. I hope the gentleman will follow it up.

Mr. KELLER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. Yes.

Mr. KELLER. Why do we not accept the plain, unadulterated fact that industry is national and not State, and go

at it from that viewpoint, because that is the only way we are ever going to do anything about it?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. I agree with the gentleman.

I should like to call the attention of the Members to this case of a man who is a toolmaker. They say this is a specialized industry. They work the employees from 14 to 18 hours a day for 2 months and then lay them off for 10 months. This is the kind of employment we get. We should aim through Federal laws to give uniform employment, so that a man can work throughout the year. You are just as hungry in June as you are in January, but it is not quite as hard to get food in June.

Mr. RICH. Does not the gentleman believe it would be a wise thing if we could have the Government create a minimum wage scale for males and females the country over?

Mr. WEIDEMAN. Yes; I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. RICH. I have been advocating that for the last year or more, and have been trying to get the assistance of those in authority, but we cannot seem to get anywhere.

Mr. WEIDEMAN. My friend, do you not know the reason you cannot do that? It is because many Members of Congress do not ask their people how to vote on these things and are unacquainted with conditions.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. KVALE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be given 2 minutes more.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

WHY DON'T THE BANKERS TELL THE TRUTH

Mr. WEIDEMAN. On this bank proposition in Detroit, they had gone ahead with the scrip plan—they proposed to issue scrip to settle the bank problem. It was decided to issue scrip to the amount of 5 percent of the gross deposits of the four banks which were members of the clearing house.

The decision was made on Tuesday. Bids for printing were offered by the Calvert Lithographing Co., and among others the Gregory, Mayer & Thom Co. The Calvert Co. got the contract and began printing. It was said that the scrip would be available on the following Monday morning and that all would be well again.

Sunday afternoon came, and it was evident that some snag had developed. There was great secrecy about it. Every effort was made to keep the situation from the newspapers. Then about 10 o'clock Sunday night came the announcement by Henry Ewald that counterfeiting had been discovered, and the formal statement was being prepared.

Presently it came in a written statement signed by Robert O. Lord, president of the Guardian, and Wilson W. Mills, chairman of the board of the First National. They said counterfeit copies of the scrip had appeared in Detroit. This before a single scrip had been issued to the public.

It was afterward found that it was not a counterfeit, that it was the actual sample submitted by the Gregory, Mayer & Thom Co. to show what they could do in bidding for the printing contract. This was formally acknowledged the next day by both Lord and Mills, who said that it was a "terrible mistake." Such things as these do not build confidence in our banking system or its leaders.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DUNCAN. Mr. Speaker, usually we hear only from the critics among those who are affected adversely by our act, and it is gratifying occasionally to have words of commendation. I want to read a resolution from the Macdonald-Dugger-Duncan Post, No. 11 of the American Legion, of St. Joseph, Mo., concerning the President's economy bill. It is dated March 22, and reads as follows:

MACDONALD-DUGGER-DUNCAN POST, No. 11,
St. Joseph, Mo., March 22, 1933.
Resolution

Be it resolved by Macdonald-Dugger-Duncan Post, No. 11, of St. Joseph, Mo., as follows:

Whereas that in this time of national emergency the members of this post realize that there is an urgent demand and necessity for a reduction in governmental expenditures; and

Whereas our President has recommended to Congress and Congress has enacted into law legislation which authorizes the President to curtail governmental expenditures: Therefore be it

Resolved by the membership of this post, That we commend and congratulate the President for his efforts in securing this legislation and tender an offer of such assistance, individually and as a post, of any services which we may be able to render in this emergency: Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded by the adjutant of this post to the President.

MACDONALD-DUGGER-DUNCAN POST, No. 11.

[Applause.]

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. TRUAX. Mr. Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the House, I am heartily in accord with what the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. HASTINGS] said concerning the condition of American agriculture. The most pressing, the most vital issue concerning the farmers of this country and the home owners of the country today is a moratorium or suspension of foreclosures. An average of 5,000 farms and homes are confiscated daily by the moneylenders of this country. We have on the way to this house this week another phase of the President's program that proposes to refinance the farms and the homes of this country. In the face of what is coming to us if we refuse to take action, are we not a party to this confiscation that is going on in the country day by day? Is it not our duty to enact legislation that will give to these people the same protection that will be given to others later on?

Ten years ago I predicted the coming of a farm peasantry. Today that peasantry is here, and

Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans
Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground,
The emptiness of ages in his face,
And on his back the burden of the world.
Who made him dead to rapture and despair,
A thing that grieves not and that never hopes?

I know the American farmer is not a hoe farmer. Nevertheless he leans heavily upon his high-priced tractors and machinery and equipment. The emptiness of certain foreclosure is in his face, and on his back the crushing burden of mortgage indebtedness that is bearing him to the ground. So I say to you, let the strong arm of the law step in today and say to these moneylenders, You shall not sell out these worthy people until they, too, by the provisions that will be made for them—through money that will be loaned to them—shall have an opportunity to work out their salvation.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TRUAX. Yes.

Mr. RICH. Are not the moneylenders the gentlemen speaks of the banks who have loaned to the farmers for the account of depositors in the bank?

Mr. TRUAX. I would say not. I would say that the moneylenders who are foreclosing today are the insurance companies, who have been loaned millions by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. And also they can foreclose by State banking departments. That is particularly true in Ohio. The country banks have been most lenient of all the moneylenders with reference to foreclosing upon their properties; but what these farmers need today, what they must have, is to be refinanced at lower rates of interest. Any farmer today who is compelled to pay more than 3 or 4 percent for his loans cannot live. They all have to pay more. When they borrow money from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation on their livestock they are paying 7 percent interest back in Ohio, and when they borrow money for seed loans I think the interest is 6 or 7 percent. With the present price level they simply cannot make the grade and pay such interest.

If I am correctly informed, we have in the Federal Farm Board a cotton reliever who is drawing a salary of \$75,000 a year and a wheat reliever who is drawing a salary of \$50,000

a year. In other words, it takes 2,500 bales of cotton to pay the cotton reliever for one year and 150,000 bushels of wheat to pay the wheat reliever for one year.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. LEE of Missouri, for 10 days, on account of sickness in his family.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was signed by the Speaker on March 24, 1933:

H.R. 3757. An act to provide for direct loans by Federal Reserve banks to State banks and trust companies in certain cases.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. PARSONS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did, on March 24, 1933, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 3757. An act to provide for direct loans by Federal Reserve banks to State banks and trust companies in certain cases.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SEARS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of no quorum.
Mr. BYRNS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 5 minutes p.m.), in accordance with the order heretofore made, the House adjourned until Wednesday, March 29, 1933, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

6. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report from the Chief of Engineers, pursuant to House Document No. 308, Sixty-ninth Congress, on James River, N.Dak. and S.Dak.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

7. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report from the Chief of Engineers, pursuant to the Rivers and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930, on preliminary examination and survey of Paradise Creek, Portsmouth, Va., together with accompanying papers and illustrations; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

8. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1933, to remain available until June 30, 1934, amounting to \$25,000 (H.Doc. No. 8); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

9. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report, pursuant to request made under House Resolution No. 69, Seventy-third Congress, based on the study made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics pertaining to farm mortgage debts and the refinancing thereof (H.Doc. No. 9); to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

10. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting for the consideration of Congress the estimates of annual and permanent appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1934 amounting to \$32,999,700 (H.Doc. No. 10); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII,

Mr. RAMSPECK: Committee on Labor. H.R. 3905. A bill for the relief of unemployment through the performance of useful public work, and for other purposes; with amend-

ment (Rept. No. 13). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DIRKSEN: A bill (H.R. 4215) to impose a tax upon the sale of certain motor fuel; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHRISTIANSON: A bill (H.R. 4216) to amend the provisions of the Revenue Act of 1932 relating to the tax on gasoline, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLOOM: A bill (H.R. 4217) to amend the naturalization laws in respect of residence requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4218) to give certain civil-service employees of the War Department credit, under the Retirement Act of May 22, 1920, and such act as amended, for service rendered as telephone operators between March 1, 1918, and August 15, 1925, inclusive; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4219) to amend the naturalization laws in respect of residence requirements, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas: A bill (H.R. 4220) for the protection of Government records; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRUNNER: A bill (H.R. 4221) authorizing appropriation of funds for construction of a Federal highway from Fort Tilden, N.Y., to the border of Connecticut; to the Committee on Roads.

By Mr. RAYBURN: A bill (H.R. 4222) to amend section 5 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, relating to the consolidation and acquisition of control of carriers by railroad, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WEIDEMAN: A bill (H.R. 4223) to clarify the provisions of the immigration law relative to exclusion and deportation of certain aliens who have criminal records, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HAINES: A bill (H.R. 4224) to authorize the Postmaster General to hire vehicles from postal employees; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H.R. 4225) granting the consent of Congress to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Allegheny River at or near Parkers Landing in the county of Armstrong, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KNUTSON: A bill (H.R. 4226) providing for the withdrawal and sale of vacant agricultural and pine lands in Lake of the Woods County to the State of Minnesota as a game preserve; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SAM B. HILL: A bill (H.R. 4227) to provide that the tax upon electrical energy shall be paid by the vendor; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H.R. 4228) to amend the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of 1932; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H.R. 4229) for a preliminary examination and survey of Seaside Harbor, in the State of Oregon; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BRUNNER: A bill (H.R. 4230) to amend the Federal Home Loan Bank Act to provide for the making of loans by the banks to home owners; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KELLER: A bill (H.R. 4231) to provide for a retirement system for railroad and transportation employees, to provide unemployment relief, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GLOVER: A bill (H.R. 4232) to regulate interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CONDON: A bill (H.R. 4233) to restore the 2-cent postage rate on certain mail matter; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BANKHEAD: A bill (H.R. 4234) to provide for the redistribution of the overbalance of population in industrial centers by aiding in the purchase of subsistence farms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. IMHOF: A bill (H.R. 4235) to provide for State ownership and operation free of charge of certain interstate bridges; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRUNNER: Resolution (H.Res. 75) requesting the Department of State to call on the German Government to cease denying the fundamental and inalienable rights of those who may be resident in Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SABATH: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 122) requesting and authorizing the President and Attorney General to issue orders dismissing all pending cases and orders of injunction arising under the Volstead Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BLOOM: Joint resolution (H.J.Res. 123) authorizing the Postmaster General to make a just and equitable compensation for the past use in the Postal Service of a certain invention and device for the postmarking of mail packages and for the more permanent cancellation of postage stamps during the time the said device was in use by the Post Office Department, not exceeding or going beyond the life of the letters patent thereon; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, concurrent resolution (H.Con.Res. 9) authorizing the acceptance of the gift of a stone tablet bearing the conjoined escutcheons of the Washington and Standish families to be placed in the Capitol; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. DIRKSEN: Concurrent resolution (H.Con.Res. 10) requesting the President to pardon persons suffering imprisonment for violation of the National Prohibition Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIROVICH: Concurrent resolution (H.Con.Res. 11) to request assurance of the German Government for absolute equality of rights for its racial and religious minorities; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Massachusetts, memorializing Congress for the passage of legislation relative to the labelling of foreign-made goods; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine, memorializing Congress to provide for a wider use of granite in Federal construction; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, memorializing Congress to issue \$13,000,000,000 in currency to finance necessary public works and to make loans to farmers and to liquidate frozen assets; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, memorializing Congress to enact appropriate legislation to prohibit the appointment of banking institutions as receivers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of West Virginia, memorializing Congress to pass a bill for the refinancing of farm mortgages; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, memorializing Congress to pass the Farmers' Farm Relief Act; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, memorializing Congress to increase the tariff on copper; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Utah, memorializing Congress to appoint a committee to investigate the administration and control by the Bureau of Biological Survey of the Bear River Migrating Bird Refuge; to the Committee on Rules.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, relative to providing for the retention of veterans' benefits; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, relative to foreign-trade and commerce; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, relative to the allotment of lands in the Colorado River Indian Reservation and the reclamation of the said lands; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, protesting the extension of certain Federal-reserved areas within Arizona; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, memorializing Congress relative to the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, memorializing Congress to consider legislation requiring the blending of ethyl alcohol with petroleum fuels used in internal-combustion engines; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAMS: A bill (H.R. 4236) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Quillen; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4237) granting an increase of pension to Ella Slaughter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4238) granting an increase of pension to Emma M. Carrow; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4239) granting an increase of pension to Maggie A. Lauderbough; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4240) granting a pension to Margaret Robinson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H.R. 4241) for the relief of Bernard V. Wolfe; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BANKHEAD: A bill (H.R. 4242) granting a pension to Sarah B. Cordell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BEEDY: A bill (H.R. 4243) for the relief of Charles R. Daggett; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLACK: A bill (H.R. 4244) for the relief of the Washington Post Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4245) for the relief of Laurence R. Lennon; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4246) for the relief of Roland Morgan; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4247) for the relief of Henrietta Jacobs; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4248) for the relief of Fred J. Byers; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4249) for the relief of the Great American Indemnity Co. of New York; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4250) granting a pension to Hugh Brennan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BLOOM: A bill (H.R. 4251) to authorize the presentation of a Distinguished Service Cross to Ralph Ellsworth Ladue; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4252) to extend the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, to Mary Elizabeth O'Brien, a former employee of the United States Veterans' Bureau; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4253) for the relief of Laura Goldwater; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4254) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Constant; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4255) for the relief of Eugene McGirr and Rose McGirr; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4256) for the relief of John Fleckstein; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4257) for the relief of Bernard Knopp; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4258) for the relief of Flora Yost (Klinawski); to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4259) for the relief of Edward N. Sonnenberg; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4260) for the relief of Harry Solomon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4261) for the relief of Ernest Jacober, deceased; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4262) for the relief of George C. Randall; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4263) for the relief of Alexander Gilchrist, Jr.; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4264) for the relief of Ludwig Bahnweg; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4265) for the relief of the heirs of the late Frank J. Simmons; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4266) for the relief of David Schwartz; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4267) for the relief of Helen Rauch; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4268) for the relief of Joe Setton; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4269) for the relief of Edward J. Devine; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4270) for the relief of Max Rauch; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4271) for the relief of William Cunningham; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4272) for the relief of Annie Moran; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4273) for the adjudication and determination of the claims arising under the extension by the Commissioner of Patents of the patent granted to Frederick G. Ransford and Peter Low as assignees of Marcus P. Norton, numbered 25036, August 9, 1859; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4274) for the relief of Charles A. Brown; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BUCKBEE: A bill (H.R. 4275) granting an increase of pension to Reikjel Knutson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4276) granting a pension to Martha Weiss; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARPENTER of Nebraska: A bill (H.R. 4277) granting an increase of pension to Susan A. Westbrook; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4278) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Cowan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4279) granting a pension to Mary J. Kimball; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4280) granting an increase of pension to Cynthia Spicknall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CROWE: A bill (H.R. 4281) granting a pension to George E. Hilgert; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4282) for the relief of Oscar L. McCallen; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOCKWEILER: A bill (H.R. 4283) granting a pension to Mary S. Spink; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4284) granting a pension to Max Rapaort; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4285) granting a pension to William H. Neff; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4286) to extend certain letters patent to the heirs of Oscar Morath; to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4287) for the relief of William Cavanaugh; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4288) for the relief of Walter E. Sharon; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4289) for the relief of Webster Berry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4290) for the relief of Herman W. Bense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4291) for the relief of Robert Edward Doherty; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4292) to establish a military record for Daniel P. Tafe; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DUNCAN of Missouri: A bill (H.R. 4293) granting a pension to Ida Adamson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FREAR: A bill (H.R. 4294) granting a pension to Edwin H. Tarbox; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. IMHOFF: A bill (H.R. 4295) for the relief of John Ralston; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4296) for the relief of James Harriman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KOPPLEMANN: A bill (H.R. 4297) granting a pension to James H. Devlin; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4298) for the relief of John Neuhs; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H.R. 4299) for the relief of John Hampshire; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4300) for the relief of Alex Silvola; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4301) for the relief of Jack Mattson; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4302) to authorize the purchase by the city of McMinnville, Oreg., of certain tracts of public lands and certain tracts reverted in the United States under the act of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat. 218); to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4303) to afford permanent protection to the watershed and water supply of the city of Coquille, Coos County, Oreg.; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. IMHOFF: A bill (H.R. 4304) for the relief of Charles C. Floyd; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PARKER of Georgia: A bill (H.R. 4305) granting a pension to Oliver H. Davis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SCRUGHAM: A bill (H.R. 4306) for the relief of Leonard Gaskins; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H.R. 4307) for the relief of George D. Sanders; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPENCE: A bill (H.R. 4308) for the relief of Helen Niehaus; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H.R. 4309) authorizing the President of the United States to present the Distinguished Service Cross to Samson Goldstein; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WIGGLESWORTH: A bill (H.R. 4310) for the relief of Alvarado Mason; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

169. By Mr. BOYLAN: Resolution adopted by the Banking Board of the State of New York at a meeting held in New York on March 23, 1933, as follows: "Resolved, That this board memorialize Congress to incorporate in any new legislation with respect to branch banking adequate safeguards against this evil: *And further resolved*, That it is the sense of the board that such legislation should provide that no national bank or branch thereof shall be established in any community served by a State bank or trust company without the approval of the State authorities, etc."; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

170. Also, resolution adopted by the Banking Board of the State of New York at a meeting held in New York on

March 23, 1933, as follows: "Resolved, That we favor the requirement, as soon as practicable, of compulsory membership in the Federal Reserve System of all banks and trust companies of this State"; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

171. Also, resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of New York, urging the Government of the United States, through its Department of State, to use its best diplomatic efforts in an attempt to persuade the German Government to desist from any further outrages and persecutions against the Jews in Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

172. Also, resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of New York, calling on the Congress of the United States to speedily enact appropriate legislation to prohibit to monopoly in the appointment of receivers and other court officers by the Federal district judges in the southern district of New York be discontinued; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

173. By Mr. DELANEY: Petition of Banking Board of the State of New York, urging that Congress in any new legislation with respect to branch banking incorporate adequate safeguards against the overestablishment and the competitive establishment as between Federal and State authorities of unit banks; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

174. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition of the Legislature of the State of New York, relative to the appointment of receivers and other court officers by the Federal district judges in the southern district of New York; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

175. Also, petition of the Pequot Democratic Club of the City of Yonkers, N.Y., protesting against the inhuman treatment of those of the Jewish faith residing in Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

176. Also, petition of the Legislature of the State of New York, protesting against the inhuman treatment of those of the Jewish faith residing in Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

177. Also, petition of the Criterion Club, Jewish Community Center of Yonkers, N.Y., protesting against the inhuman treatment of those of the Jewish faith residing in Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

178. By Mr. KELLER: Resolutions pertaining to equality in regulation of all commercial carriers, equality in subsidization of all commercial carriers, and equality in taxation of all commercial carriers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

179. Also, petition by Women's Railroad Prosperity Club, of Jackson County, in Murphysboro, Ill., pertaining to equality in regulation of all commercial carriers, equality in subsidization of all commercial carriers, and equality in taxation of all commercial carriers; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

180. By Mr. KENNEDY of New York: Petition of the Banking Board of the State of New York, urging uniformity in banking practices; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

181. Also, petition of the Legislature of the State of New York, requesting that the United States, through its Department of State, use its best diplomatic efforts in an attempt to persuade the German Government to desist from any further outrages and persecutions; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

182. Also, petition of the Legislature of the State of New York, urging the enactment of legislation preventing the banking institutions being appointed receivers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

183. By Mr. KOPPLEMANN: Petition of Hartford District Council, Ladies Auxiliary to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, condemning the practice of discharging veterans and keeping nonveterans on the State, city, or town pay rolls; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

184. Also, petition of Common Council of the City of New Britain, urging that in the enforcement of the Revenue Act of 1932 no obligation should be imposed upon any State or Territory or political subdivision thereof, or the District of

Columbia, or on the officers or employees of the aforesaid; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

185. Also, petition of the Hartford District Council, Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its auxiliaries, favoring a 4 percent tax on hoarded wealth and enactment of legislation to the end that taxes claimed as due by the Government shall rest in the Federal Treasury; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

186. By Mr. LAMBERTSON: Petitions of 80 citizens of Trego County and 20 citizens of Nemaha County, Kans., urging the passage of the Frazier bill providing for the refinancing of farm loans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

187. By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of the State of New York Banking Department, New York City, favoring compulsory membership in the Federal Reserve System of all banks and trust companies of this State; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

188. Also, petition of Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, Troy, N.Y., opposing the passage of the McLeod-Norris bill and favoring the passage of House bill 3083, the Wilcox municipal debt financing bill; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

189. Also, petition of Colonial Works, Inc., manufacturers of paints and varnishes, Brooklyn, N.Y., favoring the passage of House bill 235; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

190. Also, petition of the Senate of the State of New York, Albany, favoring professional legal employment in bankruptcy proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

191. Also, petition of the Senate of the State of New York, Albany, protesting against persecution of Jews in Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

192. Also, petition of the Thirty-seventh Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, favoring removal of Federal gasoline tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

193. By Mr. RUDD: Petition of Ladies Catholic Benevolent Association, Troy, N.Y., opposing the passage of the McLeod-Norris bill, and favoring the passage of the Wilcox municipal debt financing bill, designated as House bill 3083; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

194. Also, petition of Joseph A. Broderick, superintendent of banks, State of New York, favoring compulsory membership in the Federal Reserve System of all banks and trust companies; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

195. Also, petition of the Legislature of the State of New York, with reference to the appointment of receivers in State banking institutions in bankruptcy proceedings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

196. Also, petition of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, opposing the Federal gasoline tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

197. By Mr. SWEENEY: Petition of the Young American Hebrew Association, of Cleveland, protesting the anti-Jew acts in Germany; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

198. By Mr. WELCH: Petition of the California State Senate, Joint Resolution No. 8, relative to memorializing Congress and the legislatures of the several States of the Union to cooperate in the program for a belated recognition of the people of the United States of the services rendered the Nation by volunteers who fought the war with Spain, the Philippine insurrection, and the China relief expedition; to the Committee on Pensions.

199. Also, petition of the California State Senate, Joint Resolution No. 17, relative to stimulation of interest in the development of gold mining; to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

200. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Banking Board of the State of New York, urging uniformity in banking practices; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

201. Also, petition of the State Bar of California, urging Congress to provide for the appointment of a fourth judge for the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

202. Also, petition of the Board of Commissioners of Camden, N.J., requesting national legislation to enable municipi-

palities to refinance debts at lower rates of interest, to deal with holders of city bonds with a view of cutting the interest thereon, and to permit cities to borrow from a governmental agency at rates of interest lower than existing rates; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

203. Also, petition of Edmond C. Fletcher, requesting that the House of Representatives prefer articles of impeachment against Hon. Fenton Whitlock Booth, Chief Justice of the Court of Claims of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1933

(Legislative day of Monday, Mar. 13, 1933)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | | |
|----------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| Adams | Costigan | La Follette | Robinson, Ark. |
| Ashurst | Couzens | Lewis | Robinson, Ind. |
| Austin | Dickinson | Logan | Russell |
| Bachman | Dieterich | Loneragan | Schall |
| Bailey | Dill | Long | Sheppard |
| Bankhead | Duffy | McAdoo | Shipstead |
| Barbour | Erickson | McCarran | Smith |
| Barkley | Fess | McGill | Steiwer |
| Black | Fletcher | McKellar | Stephens |
| Bone | Frazier | McNary | Thomas, Okla. |
| Borah | George | Metcalf | Thomas, Utah |
| Brown | Goldsborough | Murphy | Townsend |
| Bulow | Gore | Neely | Trammell |
| Byrd | Hale | Norbeck | Tydings |
| Byrnes | Harrison | Norris | Vandenberg |
| Capper | Hatfield | Nye | Van Nuys |
| Caraway | Hayden | Overton | Wagner |
| Carey | Hebert | Patterson | Walcott |
| Clark | Johnson | Pittman | Walsh |
| Connally | Kendrick | Pope | Wheeler |
| Coolidge | Keyes | Reed | White |
| Copeland | King | Reynolds | |

Mr. REED. I announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DAVIS] is still detained from the Senate by illness. This announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. BYRD. I wish to announce that my colleague the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] is unavoidably detained.

Mr. LEWIS. I wish to announce that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BULKLEY] and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. BRATTON] are necessarily absent.

Mr. HEBERT. I desire to announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. DALE], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HASTINGS], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN], and the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CUTTING] are necessarily detained from the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-seven Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

INVITATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE ON COMMERCE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting copies of correspondence relative to an invitation from the Secretary General of the International Parliamentary Conference on Commerce to the Congress to be represented at the eighteenth plenary assembly of that organization at Rome, beginning on April 19, 1933, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

STATE OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Arizona, ss:

I, James H. Kerby, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the within is a true, correct, and complete copy of House Memorial

2, regular session, Eleventh Legislature, State of Arizona, entitled "Relating to the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve", all of which is shown by the original engrossed copy on file in this department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Arizona. Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 9th day of March A.D. 1933.

[SEAL]

JAMES H. KERBY,
Secretary of State.

House Memorial 2, relating to the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve

To the President and the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, respectfully represents:

In northern Arizona, north and west of the Grand Canyon and within that large area of public land known as the Kaibab National Forest, is the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve, almost 1,000,000 acres in extent.

The said Grand Canyon National Game Preserve was created under the authority of the act of Congress approved June 29, 1906, by successive proclamations of the President dated November 28, 1906, June 23, 1908, and June 3, 1909.

Said Grand Canyon National Game Preserve was created while Arizona was yet a Territory and under Federal supervision for the purpose of protecting and fostering the wild life within the boundaries of the area set aside, and it was a beneficent and beneficial act, resulting in the increase of game until the area has become one of the best-stocked game preserves in the Nation.

During the territorial period and until the State of Arizona became properly prepared to protect its wild game the arrangement was most satisfactory, and has the enthusiastic approval of the citizens of this State.

Arizona has developed and for some years has had a creditable body of laws designed for the protection and fostering of the wild life of the State and a department of government known as the "State game and fish commission", which is well able to and does efficiently administer said laws and is able and prepared to adequately administer them within the said area.

However capable and efficient the administration of the area may be under Federal officers and employees, the dual administration thereof, under the laws of the United States by the officers and employees thereof and also under the laws of Arizona by its officers and employees, is altogether undesirable and unsatisfactory, entirely unnecessary, and unproductive of good results.

The area is splendidly stocked with wild life, particularly deer, and constitutes one of the principal resorts of Arizona sportsmen. Arizona claims the right to administer the area with respect to the protection of the wild life thereon in accordance with State law, for the reason that the State owns in its sovereign capacity as one of the natural resources of the State all of the wild life within its borders.

It would be highly beneficial to this State, and in no manner or degree prejudicial to the interests of the Federal Government nor to the cause of wild-life protection, for the Federal Government to relinquish its jurisdiction over the said Grand Canyon National Game Preserve.

Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, respectfully urges that the President of the United States rescind the said proclamation by which the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve was created, and that the Congress repeal the authority upon which the said proclamations were based, upon condition that the State of Arizona by legislation or otherwise undertake to afford adequate protection to the wild life of the said area.

And your memorialist will ever pray.

Adopted by the house March 7, 1933.

Received by the secretary of state March 7, 1933.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following resolution of the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

STATE OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
State of Arizona, ss:

I, James H. Kerby, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the within is a true, correct, and complete copy of House Resolution 3, regular session, Eleventh Legislature, State of Arizona, entitled "Protesting the extension of certain Federal reserved areas within Arizona," all of which is shown by the original engrossed copy on file in this department.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Arizona. Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 9th day of March A.D. 1933.

[SEAL]

JAMES H. KERBY,
Secretary of State.

House Resolution 3, protesting the extension of certain Federal reserved areas within Arizona

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the Eleventh Legislature of the State of Arizona in regular session convened respectfully represents: